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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE ON MARXIST-LENINIST PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL

Delegations Received in Varna

AU092005Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the Eksinovgrad residence in Varna today Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the Soviet delegation attending the ninth session of the international summer school on Marxist-Leninist philosophy. During the particularly cordial atmosphere, issues on further expanding and deepening the cooperation in the sphere of philosophic sciences were discussed. Comrade Aleksandur Lilov later received the leaders of the delegations of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the CSSR and Bulgaria who are also participating in this session.

Session Ends 10 June

AU102023Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Varna, June 10 (BTA)--The ninth session of the international Varna summer school on Marxist-Leninist philosophy was closed here today. Participants were delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The six-day work proceeded at a great activity of the participants, in a creative atmosphere and broad exchange of views on the central subject of the place and role of philosophy and science in today's world. Besides, from the Marxist-Leninist point of view discussion went on the problems of philosophy and peaceful coexistence and the future of mankind, rationality and irrationality in scientific knowledge, the role and place of social norms, the social and the biological in man, philosophy and the universe. At the final plenary session the philosophers unanimously decided on the school to bear in the future the name of the great Bulgarian scientist, party and political figure, academician Todor Pavlov--founder of this permanently acting forum of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The delegates emphasized that this was an expression of the recognition of his great contribution to the development of philosophy, as well as for the contribution to the Bulgarian philosophical science. Prof Dr Mariano Solveira--director of the philosophy institute with the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba--was elected chairman of the school scientific council. The international Varna summer school named "Todor Pavlov" will hold its tenth jubilee session next year.

CEMA COMMISSION HOLDS GEOLOGY SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU071235Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 35th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Geology took place in Bucharest with the participation of delegations of CEMA member-countries and a SFRY delegation. The meeting discussed matters pertaining to drafting special programs for long term cooperation and setting up the necessary technical means to carry out geological activities and to promote cooperation in geology; appropriate recommendations were adopted. The session's proceedings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SPECIAL UN SESSION

AU909055Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU

["Statement by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the UN General Assembly Special Session"]

[Text] Comrade president, permit me to congratulate you on your election to your important post and to wish you much success. I do this with particular pleasure because the GDR is linked with your country by ties of friendship. My greetings also go to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the secretary general of the organization, whose personal commitment to the goals of this session is well known.

For the first time in its history the UN General Assembly is devoting a special session to disarmament problems. The GDR appreciates this as an expression of the growing knowledge that arms restrictions and disarmament have become the sore point of international relations.

To Save Humanity From the Scourge of War

The UN Charter, since the founding of the organization, has set forth as its invariable aim to save future generations from the scourge of war.

The UN organization is a forum for exchanging opinions on the principles and main trends of international problems, including disarmament. It is necessary for sincerity's sake to note that the possibilities the United Nations has for solving this question of all questions are still far from being exhausted.

The special session reflects the peoples' desire to now undertake effective measures to live in peace and not to perish in a nuclear war.

And indeed ending the arms race and moving on to disarmament are the most urgent tasks of our times. The destinies of present and future generations depend on its solution. This imposes a maximum responsibility on all states. The time is ripe for facing this responsibility and for producing evidence [beweis antreten].

Together with the other states of the socialist community the GDR is pursuing the aim of pushing for general and complete disarmament under strict international control. We would undoubtedly come closer to a world without arms if this session succeeds in:

First--initiating practical steps to end the fateful arms race; Second--agreeing on the basic direction of the further process of arms limitation and disarmament; Third--outlining the common aims and principles for negotiations in the area of disarmament; and Fourth--smoothing the way for convening a world disarmament conference as a body that can adopt binding decisions.

Our State Adheres to Its Obligation

The GDR will support such objectives. It is ready to cooperate with all forces for this purpose. A halt to armaments and gradual disarmament equally correspond with the most legitimate national interests of the people of our republic. And there are good reasons for this. The work of industrious workers' hands and of intelligent brains shall never again perish in the fire of war but shall serve a peaceful tomorrow in which everyone can safely pursue his work, in which children can grow up unburdened and in which youth knows the horrors of war only from history books.

As a socialist state we need peace and disarmament in order to build an efficient national economy, for the social and cultural progress of our people. As a socialist state we are working for peace because men's welfare can only thrive in peace under socialism. [paragraph continues]

Effective arms limitation and disarmament could free considerable means for peaceful development of our country as well. This would open to us additional possibilities for peaceful, mutually advantageous international cooperation.

We take seriously our obligations assumed before the world public almost 30 years ago when we founded our state, as well as on the occasion of our admission to this world organization, to do everything possible so that never again will a war spring from German soil. To keep the lessons of war, its horrors and sufferings alive in the consciousness of this and future generations, as was demanded from this rostrum--we regard this as an important requirement for the education of man in the spirit of peace and understanding among peoples.

The GDR is located on the boundary of the two most powerful military coalitions of the world. A military conflict in central Europe, regardless of whether with conventional or nuclear weapons, would entail incalculable consequences. This is why we are advocating both global and regional measures to limit armed forces and arms.

The Arms Race Endangers the Detente Process

The turn from "cold war" to detente initiated in the first half of the seventies has tangibly improved the relations among states with different social systems. Detente is pleasing. This is why it must continue to determine international events. But its effect is being seriously hampered by the arms race. If the contradiction between political detente and military rearmament cannot be overcome, those things that have been achieved can only be endangered.

How long can mankind afford wasting enormous means and potentials on a purpose that threatens its existence? Karl Marx, the German scientist known throughout the world, said that "economically military expenditures are the same thing as the nation throwing part of its capital into the water."

The arms race is the barrier today preventing the gratification of the elementary needs of mankind. What is even more, the arms race has reached a stage which threatens life.

The frightening statistics on growing military expenditures have been repeatedly cited from this rostrum. They speak for themselves. But even these statistics only convey a vague idea of the actual burden weighing down mankind. The arms race dries up all the sources of wealth of our earth. It truncates the world economy and slows the progress of all mankind.

The developing countries are affected particularly severaly. The colonial oppression, itself lasting for centuries, has left these people with a difficult legacy. I am only referring to underdevelopment and exploitation, backwardness and starvation, disease and illiteracy. Even only a part of the means wasted on armament would be a help to them. In our opinion disarmament is inseparably linked with the economic development of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The more comprehensively realistic measures agreed upon for limiting arms and for disarmament, the greater the possibilities for providing additional means to the developing countries to cope with their problems. This equally corresponds with the aspirations of these states to equality of economic rights and to a democratic reorganization of international economic relations.

The arms race has enveloped the entire world today. Hence it cannot only be the concern of the great powers alone. Since it concerns all, it can only be terminated by the efforts of all. Armaments do not yield any benefits to the GDR or to the other socialist countries. On the contrary, they must withdraw from their national economies the resources to reliably protect their peoples' peaceful work. [sentence as published] We really have a better use for them. It is obvious that those who are fanning the arms race are those who are profiting by it. [paragraph continues]

It is being accelerated by those who do not want to accept either political or territorial realities. While this forum deals with measures to end the arms race, at another conference--it was almost possible here to hear that the speeches and sometimes even the speakers were identical--a long-term program for accelerated rearmament was adopted.

Proposals Take Realities Into Consideration

The socialist states have produced a concrete program for arms limitation and disarmament. It takes into consideration what is possible and necessary today. The demand for "all or nothing" certainly is a poor guideline in politics. This applies all the more to such complex questions as disarmament, which concerns all states.

Preventing a nuclear war constitutes the most important task of our times. Hardly anyone will deny this. This is why priority attaches to a ban by treaty of the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and to a reduction of nuclear stocks.

The neutron weapon is the Damocles sword of our times. First, its manufacture and deployment in Western Europe would increase the danger of a nuclear war. Second, the neutron weapon is an offensive weapon of mass destruction whose employment in any case is aimed equally against the civilian population. Third, its manufacture and deployment would run counter to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The propaganda machinery of the proponents of the neutron weapon has left no stone unturned to deceive the public in order to justify the plans for neutron weapons. This was not achieved. The worldwide mass movement is proof of this. The peoples are struggling with this movement for the most supreme human right--the right to life.

Nuclear Arms Test Must Be Totally Stopped

The USSR has declared that it will forego the production of neutron weapons provided the United States also does so. This is the most feasible proposal possible and represents an unequivocal declaration, as well as a political decision.

In addition to this the draft project for a universal ban on the production, storing, deployment and use of neutron weapons has already been submitted to the negotiation table. Who could possibly assume the responsibility toward the peoples by refusing to implement a demand of such vital importance?

The banning of nuclear weapons production by no means signifies that we underestimate the importance of other partial measures. An agreement on the complete and universal banning of all nuclear arms tests is part of such measures. The GDR believes that even a temporary agreement on this between the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom would contribute to it. A complete and universal ban of nuclear arms tests demands the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons. In addition to this, the comprehensive participation of all states would be appropriate.

The South African Attempts To Obtain an Atomic Bomb Must Be Impeded

In connection with the draft project on the end of arms race, the proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries submitted to the Belgrade meeting, proposals aimed at consolidating military detente in Europe, remain on the agenda. This applies in particular to the proposal on an agreement committing all participants in the CSCE conference not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other.

The greatest importance is attached to the agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. We favor the UN special session's confirming the universal character of this agreement. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the GDR supports the efforts for the creation of nuclear free zones. It is important that the USSR has signed the supplementary protocol of the agreement banning nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons by no means impedes the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The GDR is a signatory of this agreement. Our experience tells us that the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons can only serve the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Whoever is trying to prove the contrary is obviously pursuing goals dictated by other motives.

In this connection we are alarmed by the reports on the intentions of the racist South African regime to come into the possession of nuclear weapons. The special UN session on Namibia has already demanded urgent measures against such intentions. To begin with, the Security Council could, for example, commit all states to abstain from cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear sector. The racist regime should be urged to renounce the production of nuclear weapons. We consider it the duty of this forum to declare that the United Nations will not allow the nuclear armament of an aggressive, racist regime. We draw attention at the fact that the state of Israel, which is considered an aggressor by the United Nations, is also striving to become a nuclear power.

Esteemed delegates, we are resolutely against the production and use of weapons, each of which is individually capable of destroying thousands and millions of human beings, regardless of whether it is through radiation, explosion or in any other manner.

Increased attention, therefore, must be given to the traditicnal weapons which are also being developed to an increasing extent as mass destruction means.

We should and we could immediately reach an agreement to halt the development of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive power. The powers that are permanent Security Council members, and those linked with these powers by military threaties, should also renounce the strengthening of traditional armaments. At the same time an agreement on not increasing armed forces would also be required.

NATO Demands One-Sided Military Advantages

For as long as 5 years negotiations have been taking place in Vienna in connection with the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Despite patience and numerous proposals for compromise submitted by the socialist states, no result has so far been achieved because the NATO countries participating in the negotiations continue to insist on measures likely to guarantee ther one-sided military advantages. How could this bring about success?

Only a realistic approach by all participating states will make rapid progress in the Vienna negotiations possible.

The peoples' security demands the elimination of imperialist bases in the most varied parts of the world. The DPRK's demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops, including their nuclear and conventional armaments, from South Korean territory is justified.

The signing of an universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force is one of the most important measures aimed at eliminating the danger of war. The GDR considers the elaboration of such a treaty urgently necessary. There should no longer be any place in international relations for the use of weapons of any kind. This commitment sealed by a universal treaty would be of greatest importance for the security of all states. In this connection, it should make no difference whether these states are small or large, to what social system they belong, or the extent of their military potential.

To Take Equal Security as a Basis

All our experiences show how important it is to determine the basic principles of limitation of armaments and of disarmament.

The GDR therefore favors agreeing on such principles at the present special session. The special responsibility of the nuclear arms states is beyond any doubt. Their active as well as constructive participation in the negotiations on nuclear disarmament is indispensible. The principle of equal and unrestricted security and the commitment for all states to contribute to the disarmament efforts are certainly inescapable. We state with satisfaction that an agreement is being framed in working out these important principles. We also consider this important for the nature of control measures. The crucial problem of all efforts aimed at disarmament is of a political nature. Today disarmament needs above all the political determination of the states' governments. If this determination exists, it can no longer be so difficult to achieve the goal of finding adequate forums and means. Then it will be the tasks of the experts to work out binding international agreements.

The existing, approximate military balance between East and West on the basis of the principle of equal security must be retained at a lower level. This is to say that the existing military balance of forces must be preserved with fewer soldiers and fewer arms. This is not difficult. We need only want this, not just talk about it or even do the contrary.

Rearmament Does Not Bring Any Profit to Any Nation

Postwar development has proved that results can be achieved in this respect. In the past years, along with important bilateral agreements, an increasing number of universal agreements on partial measures to limit rearmament and for disarmament have been signed. The GDR would be happy if more states signed the existing conventions.

Disarmament is a simple thing that is hard to do. This we can say rephrasing an expression used by Brecht. It is simple because it is sufficient to want disarmament, it is difficult because a tremendous number of the most varied, and often contradictory interests have to be coordinated in order to achieve this goal. It is encouraging to know that from this rostrum it has been made clear that preventing a new world war is sincerely desired by most states. One speaker, however, blinded by anti-Sovietism, spoke about the inevitability of war and asserted that one should prepare for war. Obviously, the authors of such a speech would like to justify their own aggressive attitude against peaceful peoples. One cannot deceive worldwide public opinion, however.

The process of disarmament has begun, and thus it has been proved that the restriction and elimination of material resources for waging war is possible. The progress achieved at the present SALT negotiations on the total banning of nuclear arms tests, as well as on the banning of chemical weapons, demonstates this. We are neither optimists nor pessimists in this regard. We are only in favor of a sober evaluation of the previously achieved successes. Is it not true that at least in certain sectors the arms race has been restricted to the advantage of all peoples?

Of course, this is by no means sufficient. International events are progressing at an extremely accelerated pace, particularly with regard to disarmament. This forces us to renounce a slow pace in negotiations on disarmament. Negotiations on disarmament are limping along behind stormy rearmament. Must this be so? By no means! Rearmament does not bring even the least profit to any nation whatsoever!

Full Support for the USSR Proposals

This is the reason why people in the GDR reacted very positively to the proposals submitted from this rostrum by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and why the GDR Government supported these proposals with such vigor. They point out ways and means, as well as opportunities for a real solution to the truly difficult disarmament problems.

Comrade chairman, esteemed delegates, the results that we at this forum are hoping for would undoubtedly create favorable prerequisites for a universal disarmament conference. Obviously no other forum can replace the universal forum. Therefore, the GDR considers the prompt convening of this conference to be absolutely necessary. I can assure you that the GDR will do everything in its power to participate in the work leading toward disarmament and will continue to do so in the future as it has in the past.

Thank you for your attention!

GDR STATEMENT SUPPORTS SOVIET DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

LD092113Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] UN/New York (ADN correspondent)--A GDR statement on disarmament was circulated today as an official document of the special UN session on disarmament. The statement, which was adopted at the constituent meeting of the GDR Government Commission for International Children's Year on 31 May, was brought to the notice of the president of the special session, Lazar Moisov, by Minister Margot Honecker, who chaired the government commission. The statement says in part: "The disarmament program proposed by the USSR at the 10th special UN session has the full support of the GDR because it aims at safeguarding peace and at the use of tremendous resources to solve urgent problems facing mankind, for the benefit of the children of our time and future generations."

TIRANA REPORTS MEETING MARKING PRIZREN LEAGUE

AU101733 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1555 GMT on 10 June carries a live relay of a solemn meeting organized in Tirana this afternoon by the AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and the Tirana District Party Committee to mark the 100th anniversary of the Albanian Prizren League. An on-the-spot reporter notes the importance of the event, dscribes the opera, ballet hall where the meeting is held and states the meeting is attended by workers, veterans, servicemen, scientists, historians and guests. Reported as attending are also "Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Peoples' Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Hysni Kapo, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hasbiu, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti and others."

The band plays the national anthem and the floor is then taken by Haxhi Lleshi who opens the meeting. The floor is then taken taken by Ramiz Alia who delivers a 65-minute speech on the occasion. He reviews the record of the Prizren League and Albanian achievements. The last 15 minutes of his speech deals with international affairs, castigating the superpowers and labeling the three worlds theory anti-Marxist.

Alia Addresses Meeting

AU102036Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1555 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Live speech by Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, delivered at meeting in Tirana on 10 June 1978 marking 100th anniversary of Prizen League]

[Excerpt] The current international situation is complicated and turbulent. It is fraught with many unexpected threats. Hotbeds of tension have been created in many countries and regions of the world and new conflicts have flared. These flames have been ignited and fanned by the American imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, who stop at no crime to satisfy their hegemonistic and expansionist interests.

In a race with each other, the two superpowers are brutally interfering in the Middle East to split the Arab peoples, sabotage their liberation struggle, strangle the just cause of the Palestinian people, perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands by Israel and place this strategic and rich region under their imperialist domination.

American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and their allies have embarked on an unequalled neocolonialist rampage to thrust their predatory claws into Africa. It is this policy and activity by these insatiable wolves that causes the bloodshed in that much suffering continent--in the Horn of Africa, Angola, Zaire and the Sahara. It is this policy that the racist [words indistinct] of South Africa are still suppressing and massacring the peoples of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The fratricidal conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia; the successive reactionary coups d'etat that occur in many countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa; the increase of military bases in foreign countries; the unrestricted arms race and so forth; all this is the result of the policy by the imperialist superpowers and of their conspiracies and intrigues.

The chain of crimes committed by the superpowers is endless. They interfere in the internal affairs of the peoples openly and with unmatched arrogance. Their efforts to exert [words indistinct] and restrict the state sovereignty of nations have assumed (?monstrous) proportions. [Words indistinct] are fraught with the danger of war, which is (?wanted), prepared and encouraged by the American imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists, the international bourgeoisie and all the reaction (?united with) them.

Therefore, the party teaches us to be always vigilant. The enemies of the peoples and socialism are savage and distrustful, whether American imperialists, Soviet social imperialists or various bourgeois reactionaries or revisionists. To mislead and confuse the peoples and open the road to the imperialist expansion, multifaceted efforts are being made to describe black as white and to portray the enemy as friend. The demagogy of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to sell their aggressive activities and brutal interventions in the life of the peoples as being care for peace and security of the peoples is known.

However, the peoples are now encountering another propaganda entity as demagogic as it is unrestricted. They are encountering counterrevolutionary theses and theories, which serve the role of opium to lull the revolutionary spirit of the peoples. Such is also the so-called three worlds theory. This theory wants to replace Marxism-Leninism with opportunism. It preaches that the proletarians and peoples should unite with the bourgeoisie and (?imperialists). They should unite with the classical reaction and the (?known) fascists. They should unite even with the devil allegedly to defend national independence.

Hiding behind the threat of hegemonism of Soviet social imperialism being a savage and constant threat, the three worlds theory calls on the people not to act, not to fight against American domination and the oppression and exploitation by the old colonialists. They should preserve the status quo, the existing wretched situation. The preservation of the status quo serves the interests of various imperialists. It is detrimental to the revolution and the peoples' liberation struggle. In fact, the three worlds theory, which claims to be also a strategy of the revolution, is an anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary theory. It preaches to the workers, the proletariat of various countries and the working masses, to give up the revolution because, according to it, the time for revolution has still not come. It denies the hegemonic role of the proletariat in the revolution. Contrary to the Marxist-Leninist class criterion, it considers as its allies also the rightist forces and the darkest reaction. Moreover, it terms it victory when rightist representatives assume power in various countries, even if they are the most extreme.

The three worlds theory is an antipopular theory. Contrary to the vital interests of the peoples, contrary to Lenin who [words indistinct] because the war is paid for by the people with their own blood. Instead of trying to destroy the imperialist plans of war the pseudotheory of three worlds encourages world war. It further encourages the arms race between the two superpowers, as if this arms race, the production of neutron bomb and the increase of the budget of the military blocs would bring salvation to the world. The three worlds theory advises the peoples to rely on American imperialism whose plans it proclaims as common, or identical with its preachings.

The peoples are well aware of the views of American imperialists. The American imperialists are enraged anticommunists, bearers of the capitalist and neocolonialist system, gendarmes of the international reaction.

They have fought and are fighting by every means at their disposal to destroy socialism, strangle the revolution, enslave the peoples. The common people everywhere in the world cannot help asking (?is) the three worlds theory united with these views and strategy of the American imperialists? This theory poses as the champion of the defense of the peoples' independence and national sovereignty but practically it unites with the enemies of the peoples. It does not view the struggle of the peoples of the so-called Third World for freedom, independence and national sovereignty as a component and indivisible part of the revolution, but as a field that can be exploited for pragmatic and circumstantial reasons. This attitude is not in favor of the peoples' sovereignty and national liberation struggle. It serves the preservation of all the imperialist injustice which weights on the peoples.

By its opportunistic and anti-Marxist preachings for association with American imperialism, the large international bourgeoisie and the reactionary cliques in the name of allegedly forming a single front which is as absurd as unreliable, the three worlds theory undermines not only the revolution, which it denies, but also the cause of the peoples' independence, which it pretends to defend. In advising the participation of the Pentagon and NATO, Wall Street and Strauss and Mobutu in this front, it is not difficult for the peoples to see in it the anticommunist and colonialist front against which whole generations of revolutionaries and patriots in all countries have fought and shed their blood.

The three worlds theory, which poses as antirevisionist in its attitude toward the reactionary cliques and the rightist forces, stands in the same position as Carrillo who, when the Spanish parliament discusses a new constitution, requests protection of the monarchy and rejects the call for establishment of a republic. It stands on the same position of Berlinguer's Italian revisionists, the most ardent defenders of the bourgeois system and its oppressive police apparatus. The pseudotheory of the three worlds is at peace with these revisionists. On this road, one day it might seek rapprochement as well as contact with the Soviet revisionism. History has confirmed that the one who follows an anti-Marxist, pragmatist and circumstantial policy swiftly terms as friend the one whom until yesterday it cursed as enemy, as did Nikita Khrushchev.

Our party has fought and will fight to expose the aggressive policy and the (?peace-loving) demagogy of the American imperialists and Soviet social imperialists, as well as the false theories, like the three worlds theory, which undermine the cause of the revolution and peoples' liberation. Regarding the theories on the nonalined world, they are a lie and fabrication which deserve no attention at all because they are daily being rejected by the development of events in the world.

Freedom and independence and socialism and revolution can be defended and furthered successfully only by fighting courageously and resolutely against all the enemies of the proletariat and peoples, against the imperialists, whether American of Soviet, new or old imperialists, against the revisionists of all colors and reactionaries of all countries. against all who cheat the peoples and the proletariat.

As also strongly stressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Seventh Party Congress, our party (?expresses) its solidarity with and gives sincere and unreserved support to the struggle waged now by various peoples to defend their freedom and independence from the aggressive intentions of American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and other imperialisms, to all those fighting against racism, colonialism, neocolonialism and other forms of national enslavement.

The Albanian people have strongly condemned and condemn any foreign intervention in the internal life of the peoples and any effort of the imperialist, revisionist and reactionary forces which restrict the sovereignty and obstruct the emancipation of the (?nation).

The policy of our party and socialist state stands for normal relations and friendship with all those countries and states that respect the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. We especially wish to always have goodneighborly relations, friendship and exchanges in the field of trade and culture with the neighboring countries, without violating each other's sovereign rights.

With the Prizren League (?formed) 100 years ago, our predecessors challenged the united enemies of the Albanian nation. This challenge was a reflection of the determination, heroism and courage of the Albanian people to fight under any circumstance and even against all for their rights, freedom, independence and national unity.

Free and independent Albania, which is led by the heroic and farsighted Marxist-Leninist party headed by the beloved leader of all the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha [interrupted by applause], is now safely marching on the road of socialism and stands proudly and firmly against the enemies of our country, of revolution and Marxism-Leninism. It stands as such because it is inspired by boundless belief in its own forces, in the strength of the peoples, in the strength of victorious Marxism-Leninism, in the triumph of the revolution and the future of socialism.

The Albanian people and their workers party have never theatened anyone nor are they afraid of anyone. [applause] There is no force in the world, nor will there be any force, threat, blackmail, blockade or pressure that can make our people and party retreat from the road they have chosen and turn them from the struggle for the great cause of communism. [applause]

Long live the 100th anniversary of the Prizren League!

Long live the freedom-loving, heroic and patriotic Albanian people!

Long live the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha" and "party-Enver we are always ready"].

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--Within the framework of the cultural agreement between Albania and Algeria, a delegation of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists recently left for Algeria. The delegation includes Agim Cerga, secretary of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists; and Kopi Kycyku, member of the Union of Writers and Artists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU]

FOREIGN WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS--The following foreign women's delegations which attended the eighth congress of the Albanian Women's Union Congress left our country on 9 June: the delegation of the revolutionary women of Britain, the delegation of the Women's Union of the People's Republic of Benin, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Greece, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Italy, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Canada, the delegation of the National Women's Union of Mali, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Mexico, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Spain and the delegation of the Women's Union of Tanzania. They were seen of at the Rinas Airport by a number of activists of the Albanian women's organization and Zenepe Papi, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU]

BELORUSSIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU091346Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Belorussian Communist Party, led by Aleksey Smirnov, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Sofia today. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

UN REPRESENTATIVE YANKOV VISITS KURT WALDHEIM

AU092008Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgarian permanent representative to the United Nations, has visited Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, and on behalf of the group of Eastern European socialist countries, expressed grave concern in connection with the recent deterioration of the political situation in Chile stemming from gross trampling of the elementary human rights and privileges of the Chilean people.

In reply, Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, said that he fully shared the anxiety in connection with the state of human rights and privileges of the Chilean people.

In reply, Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, said that he fully shared the anxiety in connection with the state of human rights and privileges in Chile and that he had already begun additional and energetic measures for meeting the persistent and legitimate demands for observing the democratic rights in Chile and for making known the fate of the so-called prisoners who have vanished without any trace.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS PERNIK, RADOMIR

AU102017Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "A meeting of former partisans of the Trun, Radomir and Breznik detachment has been held in Pernik. Among those present were Stanko Todorov; Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Gen Slavcho Radomirski and leaders of the Pernik city and okrug. Colonel Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Bulgaria; and Col Valeriy (Zanagov), Soviet military, air and naval attache to Bulgaria, were also present."

Boris Manov, Pernik Okrug party committee first secretary, spoke on the problems facing the working people in the okrug connected with the decisions of the national party conference.

The guests later visited the construction works at the plant for heavy machinebuilding at nearby Radomir. "At a friendly luncheon held there, Stanko Todorov delivered a speech. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, he conveyed greetings to those present. Colonel (Zanagov) conveyed greetings on behalf of the Soviet Army's soldiers."

DZHUROV ATTENDS KILIFAREVO CELEBRATION

AU102010Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] The 55th anniversary of the June 1923 antifascist uprising and the 90th birth anniversary of the prominent revolutionary Trifon Saraliev was marked today at a celebration in Kilifarevo. "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the celebration and opened the new exhibition at the museum which was organized in the memory of Trifon Saraliev."

A ceremony was later held at the monument of Saraliev. "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke of the immortal deed by the ardent revolutionary-communist Trifon Saraliev."

ALBANIAN PRIZREN LEAGUE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATED

AU0811047 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report on celebration of centennial of the Albanian Prizren League, held in Sofia on 5 June]

[Summary] The centennial of the foundation of the Albanian league in Prizren in June 1878 was celebrated in Sofia yesterday; the celebration was organized by the Balkanistics Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Academician Nikolay Todorov, rector of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute on Balkanistics, read a report on the historical background and significance of the foundation of the Prizren League in the Albanian people's struggle against the Ottoman Empire's domination. "After the defeat of the league the majority of Albanian patriots emigrated, and thus the two great centers of Albanian struggle--in Sofia and Bucharest--were created, where Albanian periodicals, books and pamphlets of a revolutionary character were printed and published." Academician Nikolay Todorov further stated: "The events of 1878 are intertwined in all-Balkan history and are an inseparable element of the Balkan's historical process. This is why the centennial of the Prizren League will be celebrated in our country."

Prof Veselin Traykov read a report on the significance of the Prizren League for the unity of the Albanians and for the preservation of their national interests in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke.

In her report, Boyka Sokolova, scientific collaborator, spoke about the activities of the Albanian emigres in Bulgaria and their approach to the Turkish empire and methods of struggle for Albanian's liberation.

Toma Katsori dealt with the work of the Albanian poet Adam Shkaba, founder of the Albanian Deshira Society in Sofia in 1897. This poet was one of the most active propagandists of Albanian insurrection ideas.

Prof Strashimir Dimitrov analysed the journalistic work of Albanian patriot Ali Jusuf Bey, who worked and published newspapers in Bulgaria during the period 1881-84.

MINISTER STOYANOV ATTENDS BORDER GUARDS CONFERENCE

AU0920077 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A conference with young officers who are serving at the border has been held in Sofia. Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; commanders and political workers of the border guards attended the conference. Major Gen Stefan Tsanov, commander of the border guards, read a report on the intense and dynamic service of the young officers who are selflessly and vigilantly defending the Bulgarian borders.

(Vyachislav Istagin), Soviet border guards officer, who is serving at the border post named after the Bulgarian hero-border guard Asen Iliev, spoke to the young officers.

CPSU AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU111908Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group led by Nikolay (Krutina), CPSU Central Committee agriculture department first deputy chief, visited Bulgaria on a 5-day visit.

The delegation was briefed on the work of the BCP in leading agriculture and implementing the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference.

The working group was received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary. Questions related to perfecting the work of the party and state organs for increasing the [word indistinct] and the effectiveness of agriculture as well as further developing cooperation in this area were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TSOLOV ATTENDS SHUMEN CONFERENCE ON ALUMINUM WORKS

AU092006Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A conference connected with the construction and assembly works of the aluminium processing combine has been held in Shumen. Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Stamen Stamenov, minister of mineral resources; Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug party committee, and many specialists of central departments and institutes attended the conference.

In his speech Comrade Tano Tsolov recommended that an optimal program should be worked out so that an organization of labor can be established which will enable the construction and assembly works in the (?combine) to be completed up to the end of 1978. Comrade Tano Tsolov also visited some other projects in the okrug.

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURE GROUP MEETS

AU092009Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--The development of cooperation in agriculture between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia was discussed at the meeting of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav group on agriculture. Proposals were made for the further development of mutual contacts. Bulgarian and Yugoslav specialists have studied front-rank experience in the two countries on problems connected with the introduction of new industrial technologies in plant cultivation, livestock husbandry; on brewing, production of vine stock, the growing of walnuts, hazelnuts, sugar-beet vegetables and tobacco.

The joint work of the scientific institutes has also been fruitful. They have looked into topical questions on the breeding of maize, cotton, grapes for winemaking, the processing and storage of grain.

Seeds and stock of promising varieties have been exchanged.

The two sides examined the opportunities for expanding cooperation in the export of seeds and planning material of high-yielding crops.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING IRAQI AMBASSADOR

AU072035Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov today received the Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i in connection with the latter's forthcoming final departure from the country. Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN CAIRO

AU312044Y Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] Cairo, May 31 (BTA correspondent)--The newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Georgi Vladikov, presented his credentials to the Egyptian president, Mr Anwar as-Sadat today.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Warsaw, Jun 1 (BTA correspondent)--The Bulgarian minister of construction and building materials, Mr Ivan Sakarev, and his Polish counterpart, Mr Adam Glazur, today signed a protocol for expanding and continuing cooperation, joint ventures and specialization, mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment for construction and for the manufacture of building materials. The document provides for the further development of scientific and technological cooperation, as well as joint measures for construction work in third countries. The two ministries are to work out a long-term programme for economic, scientific and technological cooperation for the 1981-1985 period and up to the year 1990. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU]

ROMANIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Trandafir Cocirla, Romanian minister of electric power, today visited the Belmeken cascade in Sestrimo. He was accompanied by his Bulgarian counterpart Nikola Todoriev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-PHILIPPINE CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Tokyo, June 9 (BTA correspondent)--The first cultural agreement between Bulgaria and the Republic of the Philippines was signed today in Manila. The agreement provides for an exchange of books, periodicals, films, radio and TV programmes and news material. The document provides also for exchange of guest performances by actors, musical and dancers' companies, by conductors, artists, writers, singers and film-makers. There will be scholarships for specialization in the spheres of culture and science. The bilateral exchange covers also sport and tourism. After the 1975 trade agreement, the agreement signed today marks one more step towards a wider communication between Bulgaria and the Philippines. The two countries established diplomatic relations in October 1973. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN SOFIA--The symposium organized by the FAO Unified Council, the European Economic Commission and the ILO which was hosted by the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry and the Forest Institute at the Bulgaria Academy of Sciences continued its work at the Park Hotel in Sofia today. Problems connected with mechanization and technology of forest works and mountainous areas were discussed. Sixty representatives of 20 countries attended today's session. The symposium is expected to end this afternoon. A session on the problems discussed by this symposium will begin Monday 12 June. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU]

MORE ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Received by Husak

LD091756Y Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 9 CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today an official delegation of the Indian Parliament, led by Lok Sabha speaker Kawdoor Sadananda Hegde.

They dealt with Czechoslovak-Indian relations and the possibilities of their further development in all spheres common interest and to the benefit of the people of both countries.

The all-round development of traditionally good relations and mutual cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and India is in full harmony with the efforts for a further development of the process of international detente and constitutes a concrete contribution to the strengthening of world peace.

Present at the reception were also Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly and Chairman of the House of the People Vaclav David and head of the president's office Frantisek Salda.

Gives Dinner for Indra

LD092236Y Prague CTK in English 2021 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 9 CETEKA--Head of the visiting official Indian parliamentary delegations, Kawdoor Sadananda Hegde, speaker of Lok Sabha, gave a dinner here today.

It was attended by Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb, and Deputy Foreign Ministers Milos Vojta and Zdenek Trhlik. Present at the dinner was also Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Surendra Singh Alirajpur.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

LD111130Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, left Prague by air this morning for an official friendly visit to Iran. He was invited to make the visit by Dr 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD081600Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Romanian Ambassador Ionel Diaconescu at the Cernin Palace in Prague today, in connection with the latter's assumption of his post.

CSSR-FRENCH MIXED COMMISSION SIGNS DOCUMENT

LD092158Y Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 9 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Olivier Stirn, secretary of state at the French Foreign Ministry, to exchange views on Czechoslovak-French relations and several international issues. Olivier Stirn, who arrived here earlier today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia, also attended the final meeting of the third session of the Czechoslovak-French Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation, and signed tonight the final document on the session.

The document, signed for Czechoslovakia by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, provides for a promotion of the two countries' economic cooperation, especially in industry. The signing ceremony was also attended by French Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Emmanuel d'Harcourt.

MORE ON GDR-CSSR YOUTH DAYS OF FRIENDSHIP

Husak Sends Greetings

LD090834Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today sent a message of greetings to the participants in the Days of Friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The meeting is now taking place in our country.

Comrade Husak welcomed the holding of such days where the young people of our socialist states meet and get to know each other, deepen their friendship, strengthen their determination to continue in the work of their fathers and mothers, and work toward the construction of socialism. In the message, Comrade Husak stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR were linked with firm and indestructible bonds of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation that had been again confirmed in the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual help of October 1977.

Comrade Gustav Husak noted that the peoples of our two countries are successfully constructing a developed socialist society under the leadership of their Marxist- Leninist parties. Comrade Gustav Husak further expressed the conviction that the Days of Friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, taking place on the eve of the 11th world festival of youth and students, will become a significant contribution to the strengthening of international solidarity in the fight against imperialism, for peace and social progress in the world. At the close of the message of greetings Comrade Gustav Husak wished all boys and girls of Czechoslovakia and the GDR further successes in their work for the development of our countries, along with a lot of pleasure and personal happiness.

Message From Honecker

LD090840Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council sent a message of greetings today to the participants in the Days of Friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, he conveyed to the representatives of the Socialist Union of Youth and the Union of Free German Youth his most sincere greetings on the occasion of these days.

Comrade Honecker further stressed that this meeting takes place in the year of the 30th anniversary of the revolutionary February events in Czechoslovakia, and at the same time it is an important milestone on the path toward the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The victory of the Czechoslovak working class in February 1948 and the foundation of the GDR were important prerequisites for the creation of totally new relations between our countries. They are based on a shared world outlook, Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and on our firm alliance with the USSR. These events were the embodiment of [word indistinct] the revolutionary tradition of our Marxist-Leninist parties in the fight for peace and socialism, and against imperialism and war.

Comrade Honecker stated in the message that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of October 1977 reflects the experiences and results of three decades of comradely cooperation. The treaty is a firm basis for an all-round deepening of friendship between our states, even after the year 2000, and it provides new stimuli for the development of fraternal relations between the young people of the two countries. The Days of Friendship are an expression of the militant bond between the youth of Czechoslovakia and those of the GDR, and between the two countries' socialist youth unions and of their joint work, which is devoted to the construction of socialism and communism, peace and security. For the young people these days will be an inspiration to contribute with new and creative deeds to the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 9th SED Congress.

At the close of the message of greetings, Comrade Honecker wished many pleasant meetings and days filled with exciting events to all participants in the Days of Freindship and to the citizens of Hradec Kralove.

KRENZ-LED GERMAN YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS JANIK

LD091506Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The members of the delegation of the FDJ Central Council under its first secretary, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, were received in Bratislava today by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He informed them about the exemplary initiative of the members of the Socialist Youth League in Slovakia in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the decisions of the 11th meeting of the party's Central Committee. Comrade Janik stressed that caring for the education of youth is one of the main tasks of the party organs and that the young is one of the main tasks of the party organs and that the young generation is the guarantee for further successful cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries in building the developed socialist society. At the same time, he wished the representatives of the youth in our country and in the GDR much success in their work for the upsurge of our fraternal countries and the strengthening of peace in the world.

Attends Youth Meeting

LD102232Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today's joint meeting in Hradec Kralove ranks among the top events of the Days of Friendship of the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Around 7,000 members of the Socialist Union of Youth and the FDJ welcomed Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth headed by Miroslav Dockal, its chairman [as heard], and a delegation of the FDJ Central Council led by Egon Krenz, its first secretary.

Speaks of Meeting's Success

LD120900Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, and Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at a press conference in Hradec Kralove yesterday proclaimed the Days of Friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR an important contribution to the implementation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries signed last year. They said that the course and joyful atmosphere of the Days of Friendship have written themselves forever into the history of contacts between the young people of the two fraternal socialist countries. They also said that the young people of the two fraternal countries manifested their active support for the policy of the CPCZ and the SED during the Days of Friendship and demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and alliance of the two youth organizations with the Leninist komsomol and other youth organizations of the socialist countries. Miloslav Dockal and Egon Krenz declared that the jointly spent days in Czechoslovakia, which foreshadowed the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, gave both youth organizations an opportunity to formulate a number of new ideas for the further development of mutual relations and cooperation.

HAVLIN RECEIVES SED EDUCATION DELEGATION

LD092335Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received in Prague today a study delegation of the Department for Popular Education of the SED Central Committee, headed by Lothar Oppermann, the head of the department. He briefed the delegation about the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of the party's educational policy. The participants in the meeting also exchanged experiences on the development of education and upbringing in the two countries.

CPCZ, GOVERNMENT APPROVE RESULTS OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD092025Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government discussed the results of the official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia of the Soviet party and government delegation from 30 May to 2 June 1978. They voiced their full agreement with these results and the course of action taken by the Czechoslovak delegation. They expressed their profound satisfaction with the conclusions of the talks, embodied in the joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which had been signed ceremoniously on 2 June by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the Soviet side, and by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, for the Czechoslovak side.

The joint statement is a significant document, proceeding from the unanimity of interests and aims, expressed in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1970. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government expressed their deep satisfaction that the visit had taken place in an atmosphere of cordiality, complete unity, mutual understanding and friendship, and in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism. It had become a milestone for the further development of mutual relations in all areas of social life, in both domestic and foreign policy. The visit had contributed significantly to the further intensification and strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, to that of the international communist and workers movement on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to the strengthening of peace in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government highly appreciated the fact that the Czechoslovak people had welcomed the representatives of the Leninist CPSU spontaneously, cordially and enthusiastically. The warm reception accorded to the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great friend of our nations, had been a manifestation of the deepest sentiments of firm friendship, love and gratitude which the Czechoslovak communists and the people of our country nurture toward the Soviet Union, that reliable mainstay of all freedom-loving nations, the tireless fighter for peace and socialism.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government adopted corresponding measures aimed at working out and safeguarding the realization of the conclusions of the talks between the two delegations.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

LD111151Y Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Dr Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The United States is equally ready to cope with either of these two options." These are the most quoted words from last Wednesday's speech by U.S. President Carter to the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. These words have produced great applause from international reaction, while causing misgivings among sober-minded political observers. The American newspaper Washington POST, for example, described this remark by Carter as having been groundlessly provocative, and the paper likened his entire speech to the kind of invective we had been accustomed to hear during the cold war from the then American secretary of state, John Foster Dulles.

It would be a mistake to see this contradictory Carter speech, in which he spoke on the one hand about peace while on the other hand propagating the arms race and the crude military strength of NATO, as only some kind of pandering to various political currents within the ruling circles of the United States. In reality, the speech was a true reflection of the current foreign policy concept pursued by the White House.

On the one hand, Carter tried to put the United States into the position of the staunchest champion of peace and protector of human rights, while on the other, in the same breath, he tried to blacken and distort the true nature of the Soviet Union's peace efforts. The fact is that the USSR does not have to choose between confrontation and cooperation, for it decided in favor of peaceful cooperation at its very foundation.

President Carter's memory cannot be so short, surely, that he fails to remember that during the first half of the 1970's alone the Soviet Union concluded dozens of treaties and agreements with the United States on cooperation in various areas, including those affecting security and peace in the world. Carter mentioned some of them in Wednesday's speech, while omitting others, and it would appear that these omissions were not fortuitous. At the same time, he chose to ignore the most important ones--for instance, the agreement governing mutual relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which embodies the principles of peaceful coexistence in Soviet-American relations, principles that have not been embodied so far in any other agreement between the two countries. Carter did not say a single word about another agreement, which in our view is a key Soviet-American agreement, on averting a nuclear war. This, too, is of key importance at present, not only from the viewpoint of relations between the two countries, but also for world peace. And today the Soviet Union leaves no one in doubt that it is in favor of further constructive cooperation with the United States.

Why is it then that the American President asserted last Wednesday that the long-term objective of Washington must be to convince the Soviet Union of the advantages of cooperation? What kind of cooperation did the American President have in mind? Perhaps a kind that would enable the United States to interfere openly in the internal affairs of the socialist countries under the pretext of protecting human rights, or the kind of cooperation that would insure U.S. imperialism a free hand in dominating Africa or any other continent. The White House has branded the socialist countries' assistance to the just national liberation struggle of African nations as aggression, and the State Department as a noble mission to the free world. Washington has not yet gotten over the shock caused by the defeat of the United States in Vietnam. Presumably it does not want to risk any more shocks and so it now tries to liquidate just national liberation movements through the hands of others. U.S. policy now seems to be to let others do the dirty job, to let others burn their fingers. We shall supply arms, give support to the reactionary, racist and oppressive regimes, thereby attempting to maintain our influence, our power in Africa. Such, graphically speaking, is the real philosophy of the current American policy. It is a policy of stick and carrot, of sweet words about peace, human rights and justice on the one hand and the hard, imperialist policy of power on the other. Only the methods have changed, the aims remain the same.

IMPORTANCE OF NATO TO U.S., CARTER CITED

LD091106Y Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 8 CETEKA--The last NATO session in Washington only confirmed that armament is one of the purposes of the existence of the North Atlantic pact: NATO will pursue a more thorough, plan-based and extensive arms program than in the past, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

It pointed out that in comparison with the past several years, militarist and reactionary forces are much more successful today in securing the adoption of their views and concepts. The decisive share is that of the U.S. Government. The NATO buildup is one of the key tasks of the foreign-policy concept of the present U.S. administration.

"The anti-communist campaign around human rights, delays in the talks on limitation of strategic arms, strong words used by the U.S. in assessing the situation in Africa, starting production of new weapons systems, in short everything that is typical for the policy of the Carter administration considerably affects the international atmosphere."

The West European allies of the United States may view it with sympathies that the U.S. Government is ready to pay almost half of the NATO military budget for the next 15 years, estimated at 80-100,000 million dollars. It is also proof of what importance is being ascribed by the Carter government to the role of NATO. It is ready to make considerable financial sacrifices only to preclude possible objections of economically weaker European partners, RUDE PRAVO said.

WFTU STATEMENT ON POLICE REPRESSION IN PERU

LD092100Y Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 9 CETEKA--The Prague based Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) issued a statement here today protesting against police repression during the nation-wide strike in Peru.

"The WFTU demands that complete trade union liberty be guaranteed in accordance with the ILO conventions that the Peruvian Government has undertaken to respect," the statement says.

It expresses solidarity with the CGTP and the other trade union organizations struggling to defend workers' interests, and calls upon all affiliated and friendly trade union organisations to remain on guard until the events in Peru are fully clarified and all imprisoned Peruvian trade union leaders are released.

PRAGUE RADIO INSTALLING NEW TRANSMITTER

LD092338Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The radio communication board in Prague has drawn the attention of listeners to the fact that during June and July there will occur extraordinary intervals in the operation of certain transmitters. These will be the transmitters operating on long waves of 272 kilohertz. The reason is the preparation of a new transmitter. We ask our listeners to tune during these intervals to medium and short waves.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH MONGOLIAN COMMISSION--Prague, June 9 CETEKA--A working meeting of chairmen of both parts of an intergovernment Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific technical cooperation ended here today. Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon and Mongolian Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren have agreed that cooperation between the two countries in this sphere will concentrate especially on the leather and footwear industries, the [words indistinct] works carried out by Czechoslovak specialists in Mongolia. Trade between the two countries is also to expand in the near future. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD]

USSR-CSSR TOURISM PROTOCOL--The Inturist Agency in the CSSR organized a cocktail party on 6 June in Bratislava on the occasion of concluding the talks between the USSR and the CSSR on tourist exchange in the 1979-1980 period. "According to the protocol which was signed on Monday in the High Tatra, 150,000 Czechoslovak tourists will visit the USSR next year. Our travel agencies will arrange the visits by more than 70,000 visitors from the USSR. The protocol also determines new forms of tourism and new tourist routes." [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ATTENDS OPENING OF AGRA HORTICULTURAL SHOW

LD091556Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Agra 78 [horticultural exhibition] was opened this afternoon in Leipzig-Markkleeberg in the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as other members of the party and state leadership. The exhibition, Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and food industry, said in his opening address, was marked by the tasks formulated by the 8th meeting of the SED Central Committee for this important branch of the national economy. At the same time, it passed on the best results and experiences in the socialist competition marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

As an example of this, Minister Kuhrig cited the visible progress made in socialist intensification and the transition linked with this to industrial methods in agriculture. Agra also provided a good starting point for bringing in the forthcoming harvest speedily and in good quality. Erich Honecker and the personages accompanying him afterwards visited a number of halls and demonstration centers.

SINDERMANN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD092212Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm (ADN correspondent)--the GDR desires the development of all-round goodneighborly relations with Sweden, is prepared to contribute to this end in the future, and considers the Helsinki final act a suitable guide. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president, at a festive dinner given this evening by the Swedish Diet at the end of the 5-day first official visit by a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber in Stockholm.

The impression conveyed by the talks with Diet President Henry Allard, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and Foreign Minister Karin Soder, as well as the many other meetings, is that on a number of important topical issues of our time identical or fairly close positions exist. "This first chapter in the history of the relations between the Parliaments of the GDR and Sweden, which has acquainted us both with the successes and the problems of our responsible work as representatives of our peoples, is a good beginning," Horst Sindermann said while proposing a toast.

The GDR People's Chamber president expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown to him ari said he hoped that a second chapter in the shape of a return visit by a delegation of the Swedish Diet might follow soon.

Diet President Henry Allard stressed the value of relations between the parliaments and of personal contacts between parliamentarians. The present visit was an example of this.

The city of Stockhold today acted as host to the People's Chamber delegation. Horst Sindermann took the opportunity to hand over a number of Swedish literary works which have been published in translation in the GDR. He recalled that many German antifascists, among them Bertold Brecht and other writers and artists, had found a temporary second home in Sweden during the time of Hitlerite fascism.

DELEGATE AT VIENNA TALKS VIEWS PROGRESS

LD102220Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] This week the socialist states submitted new and important proposals at the Vienna negotiations on the reciprocal reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. We asked the head of the GDR delegation at Vienna, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, to explain and assess these proposals:

[Begin Oeser recording] In submitting their new proposal, the four socialist states directly concerned are taking an extremely important initiative in order to finally achieve practical steps of military detente at the Vienna negotiations, which began 5 years ago. It fits into their worldwide efforts for peace. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently said that to curb the arms race, to lessen and ultimately abolish the danger of a nuclear calamity, is the "to be or not to be" for mankind. In submitting their new proposal at Vienna, the socialist states are acting in this spirit. The proposal is realistic and meets the Western participants on many points. Therefore the NATO states are faced with the decision of whether to accept the compromise offer and show if they are at all prepared to reduce their arms and force levels in central Europe.

The socialist states are prepared for far-reaching reciprocal reductions. Their previous proposals prove it. They have now scaled down their disarmament demands, taking account of Western reluctance to make reductions: 1. They propose a smaller reduction in the numerical strength of forces; 2. They envisage a selective reduction of armaments; and 3. They agree to reduce only ground forces. Accordingly, they are prepared to reduce the level of ground forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states in central Europe to 700,000 men and, adding air forces, to reduce the total force level to 900,000 men. All these points generally and in concrete terms take account of Western ideas.

To be sure, the socialist states adhere to their realistic point of departure that the existing military balance must not be changed and that all 11 states maintaining forces and arms in central Europe will reduce them in proportion to their level, or reciprocally and equivalently. They must undertake binding obligations to this end.

In brief, the socialist states' new proposal makes it possible to start formulating an agreement forthwith. The Western participating states should accept it as the basis of an agreement. It is a test of their readiness to search for mutually acceptable solutions. The socialist states have given a new signal with their proposal, proving their earnest desire for practical steps in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament. In Erich Honecker's words, it underlines the fact that we are consistent champions of deepening and consolidating detente. [end recording]

GDR, POLISH OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

LD112114Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--A GDR Government delegation led by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has visited the 50th International Fair in Poznan. In the GDR's exhibition hall, Weiss greeted the Polish party and state leadership who are especially interested in products of special importance for the cooperation between the two countries, such as electro-technological and electronic products, large opencast mining machinery, and stranding machines, as well as scientific apparatus.

As chairman of the GDR section in the joint GDR-Poland economic committee, Gerhard Weiss had a meeting with his Polish partner, Jan Szydlak, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The main themes were questions of implementing concluded agreements.

MORE ON YASIR 'ARAFAT'S COMMENTS DURING GDR INTERVIEW

AU081600Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Press conference given by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in Frankfurt An Der Oder on 6 June 1978]

[Text] "The support given by the GDR to our people in their struggle for their legitimate rights is an expression of the internationalist attitude of the SED and of its Central Committee, under the leadership of Erich Honecker, the Government and the GDR people." This statement was made by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on Tuesday afternoon in Frankfurt (Oder), during a talk with GDR journalists. This internationalist position is expressed in the close relations between the GDR and the national liberation movements in other countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, 'Arafat continued. He stated that he became convinced of the GDR people's solidarity during all his past visits to the GDR and in his talks with leading personalities of our country.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his great appreciation for the assistance of the community of socialist countries for his people's struggle aimed at the achievement of their legitimate national interests. He stated with satisfaction: "We are in the forefront of a struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neocolonialism. We are therefore linked by strategic ties, which are free of any opportunistic considerations.

The support we receive from the community of socialist states in the political, diplomatic and cultural sectors, as well as in other fields, is extraordinarily effective. It helps us implement our tasks in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East. It also supports us in coping with the tasks of our historical responsibility." With sharp words, the PLO Executive Committee chairman denounced the brutality of the Israeli occupants against the Arab-Palestinian people. Presently some 5,100 Palestinians are imprisoned on the basis of court sentences. A further 18,000 patriots are suffering in prisons without formal charges and without having been given any reason for their arrest; they are living under inhuman conditions in the jails of the aggressor.

These facts are based on statistics of the Red Cross and the United Nations, the Palestinian politician stressed. They also reveal that 1,500 Palestinian women and girls are in jail and that even children are being kept in prisons. The prison inmates are even deprived of medical assistance in many cases. Thousands of Palestinians have been driven from their motherland or have been deported.

Full of sympathy, Yasir 'Arafat paid tribute to the support given by the Communist Party of Israel, as well as by the Israeli forces of peace to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the area and to the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Their influence, however, is only slowly strengthening, because of the Zionist propaganda campaign in Israel.

Yasir 'Arafat emphatically criticized the striving of the imperialists to split and annihilate the national liberation struggle, not only in the Middle East but in Africa as well. In this connection, he referred to the declarations of the Tripolis and Algiers resistance front, which pointed out this fact.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed cordial gratitude on behalf of the PLO delegation for the hospitality accorded the delegation in the area of Frankfurt (Oder). He wished the working people great successes in building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN SYRIA

LD091838Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus (ADN correspondent)--Economic relations between the GDR and Syria are developing positively. This is stated in a press release on the third meeting of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the two states published on Friday. The meeting took place in Damascus from 4-9 June. The leader of the GDR delegation, Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, was received for a talk by the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, President Hafiz Al-Asad. Kleiber also negotiated with several ministers of the Syrian Government. The talks reflected the desire of both sides to continue to develop relations in all spheres.

Both sides voiced their firm intention to continue their extensive and long-standing economic relations steadily and dynamically.

As a result of the negotiations, an agreement was signed on the development of economic and technical cooperation, as was an agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation. These documents provide for a substantial increase in economic cooperation, especially in plant construction, electrical engineering, railways and agriculture. Both sides assessed the documents as a contribution to the all-round continued development of friendly relations on a long-term, stable basis.

Both sides paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. The GDR side made it known that the people and Government of the GDR highly appreciate the consistent anti-imperialist and steadfast position of Syria vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict. Both sides condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, assessing it as part of the imperialist and Zionist strategy aimed at forcing variations of proimperialist solutions to the Middle East conflict on the Arab peoples. They strongly called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SUDAN--Dr Klaus Willerding GDR deputy foreign minister, who visited the capital of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for political consultative talks, was received by First Sudanese Vice Premier Abulal-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim for an exchange of views. Problems related to the development of bilateral relations were exchanged and discussed in talks with acting foreign minister, Minister of State Dr Francis Deng. The joint cultural work plan for 1978-80 was also discussed and signed during Dr Klaus Willerding's visit to Khartum. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

KADAR CONTINUES VISIT TO HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY

LD091436Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Hajdu-Bihar County, Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, saw the sights of Debrecen. Accompanied by Istvan Katona and Karoly Grosz, as well as by the city and county leaders, Kadar first visited the Ujkert housing project where 7,500 dwellings willhave been build by the end of the 5-year plan--2,300 of these are already occupied. Janos Kadar and his entourage then inspected the finest school in the city, the Venkert General School. They then visited the famous College of the Reformed Church. In this historic institute the guests were shown around by Tibor Bartha, bishop of the Trans-Tisza District of the Reformed Church.

Afterwards, Janos Kadar met county and city leaders and the city's aktiv and socialist brigade leaders at an aktiv session. The session was opened by the Debrecen MSZMP Party Committee first secretary. Then Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the Hajdu-Bihar party committee, summarized the results achieved and outlined further tasks in the development of the region. After this, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, made a speech.

Addresses Debrecen Party Aktiv

LD091756Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Speech made by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at Debrecen Party Aktiv in Debrecen on 8 June--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed county aktiv, dear comrades: I am glad to have been able to make this visit to Hajdu-Bihar County. During this visit I have seen the concrete constructive work accomplished in industry, agriculture, construction, education and other fields. For me, just as for others working in the Central Committee, this is indispensible for carrying out my work. With this in mind, I first of all would like to thank you for the invitation to which, I repeat, I responded with pleasure. Secondly, I would like to express my sincere thanks for the friendly welcome extended to me everywhere.

Later I shall say a few words about the county, but now I want to discuss something else. As Comrade Sikula said in his introductory report, at its April session the MSZMP Central Committee reviewed the results and shortcomings of our work over several years and assessed the situation in all the principal fields of socialist construction. Finally it established upcoming tasks which are necessary for the proper and successful realization of the congress resolutions by the end of the period preceding the next congress. The first and very important finding of this Central Committee session was that the resolution and program statement of the 11th MSZMP Congress received a good response from our working class, cooperative peasantry, the masses of office workers, our intelligentsia and our entire society. By a good response I mean there has been political agreement which later manifested itself in various activities. All of our results are due to this, and, placing the matter in a historical perspective, we can rightly state that the building of an advanced socialist society has become a national program in our country.

During the preparations for the Central Committee session, we examined all the main fields of our work, without exception, and noted that suitable results have been achieved in all fields.

Here, too, I would like to mention that besides their published resolution, the Central Committee also examined the situation in other fields, such as work by mass organizations, work done by scientists and educators, urban policy, public security, transportation and even work done in the field of defense--seldom mentioned but of great importance. The Central Committee noted that in all these fields work is being carried out in the direction set by the 11th congress and in accordance with it, and suitable results have been achieved. I consider it important to mention this since in its published resolution the Central Committee deliberately refrained from working out a complete congress document because it would not have made any sense, rather we tried to focus our attention on a few fields and to draw the attention of our public opinion to these fields.

It is very good that it has also been said here that the resolutions and program statement of the 11th MSZMP Congress and the Central Committee resolution on the revision made last April received the full approval of our comrades and, I think, this is how Comrade Sikula's words are to be understood among all sincere believers in socialism. This is very important from the viewpoint of the work to be done.

We also dealt with the domestic political situation and noted that the leading role of the party and the working class is being properly asserted in the life of our society and that our socialist system is solid and our internal political situation has been further consolidated. Naturally, the development of our domestic political life is characterized from time to time by different issues, and so in recent years a very important characteristic has been that our intelligentsia, increasing its own wholly formed social role as well, supports the policy of our working class and of its revolutionary party, the MSZMP.

One new element of domestic political development is the completion of normal relations between state and church. This took place in recent years, and is, I believe, of great importance from the viewpoint of socialist construction, of the people's state and also from the viewpoint of the churches themselves. A new social system, a new world, emerged in Hungary and it is gratifying and good thing that believers and the churches have also found their place in it. This political agreement is symbolically but well expressed in the framework of the Patriotic People's Front movement in which, as it is properly expressed in the leading bodies of the people's front and the national leadership, all the main working classes of our society, party, nonparty people and individuals with contrasting world outlooks are represented. We must highly value this and should not underrate it because this also emerged in struggle and with difficulty. Thus our domestic political situation has been further consolidated and the political conditions of our society have further developed in the proper direction.

Tangible and considerable results have also been achieved in the area of economic construction since the 11th congress. Their value is particularly increased by the fact that international economic life--of great importance in our conditions--has not helped us during these years, on the contrary, we had to overcome serious difficulties. I am not going to quote figures at length and in detail, but in regard to last year we must consider it favorable that in 1977 national income rose by 7.5 percent, nationwide industrial production by 7 percent, agricultural production by almost 8 percent--as compared with 1975--and real incomes by 4.5 percent. It is worth noting here that we went beyond the housing plan in 1977--this does not happen every year--and instead of the planned 88,000 dwellings 93,000 were built.

As we know, in 1976 we were unable to fulfill the main estimates of the plan mainly because we fell behind in our agricultural plan.

This was not the fault of the peasantry and agricultural workers but was due to adverse weather; thus the plan had to be stepped up in 1977. However, we succeeded, and so performed our tasks in fulfilling the plan in the period since the congress. This is very important and very good result.

Without going into detail, I must mention that since the congress we have also attained good results in the fields of ideological work, education, specialized training, education in world outlook, scientific work, cultural life and in developing socialist awareness. Although the results achieved here are less if measured statistically the developments that have taken place are indeed noticeable. A magnificent, visible and tangible manifestation of social and socialist awareness was the wide-ranging, fine socialist labor competition begun last year in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by the CSEPEL workers, in which the people of the country in virtually all work places joined. The results were very good and this work competition played an appreciable part in fulfilling the annual plan with the results it achieved.

Here I would like to mention questions dealing with economic construction, a decisive field in building socialism which has come very much to the fore. However we have to make a serious effort--to work in ideology, education and culture because building an advanced socialist society in our present conditions we need no longer create the material conditions but must also recognize the indispensability of ideology. [applause]

For me the immediate experience of this 2-day visit is that the development of Hajdu-Bihar County is in harmony with the development of the county; and if I wish to mention a concrete example, I must then say that in more than one field of socialist construction, development in Hajdu-Bihar County exceeds the national average. I rejoice at our splendid achievements. I was not disappointed but I must say I was surprised when, coming and going in the villages and various work places, I met no peasants in the old sense of the word at Nadudvar or elsewhere. [applause] There we also achieved important results in our socialist development with new and very important initiatives, such as the corn- and wheat-growing system and the truely socialist agricultural production at the Hajdusag Association for Agrarian Industry. We must achieve more of these results, but no less a change has taken place in the people themselves--less noticeable to those who meet with them everyday but spectacular to one who observes this positive development only occasionally.

Comrades, I must say I have heard many things from workers--expressed very intelligently--from peasants and intellectuals, and they dealt with the questions of our own socialist society. Their words supported our cause, differently from the way we spoke 10, 20 or 30 years ago. The inner content of this change in the mood of the people and their way of thinking is most important to us.

The unity and concord which exists in the ranks of the leading force of society--the MSZMP--is highly [word indistinct], though we do not speak about it often because if there is no unity in the party there can be no unity in the people. The starting point of socialist national cohesion is the spirit of unity which exists and asserts itself at present in the MSZMP. So it is not an empty word or a slogan when I say that during this visit here in Hajdu-Bihar County I almost tangibly sensed the further strengthening of the socialist cohesion of the Hungarian people. Of course we must protect, defend and secure all our achievements and further enrich them, but perhaps what is most important is the cohesion and unity of our party and people and the agreement among the people on socialist objectives. This is the strength that brings us forward, this is what moves our machines in the factories and in the fields, this is what brings us forward in science, education, culture, the arts and a number of other fields. This is our dearest treasure which we must guard and enrich. [applause]

We had fine weather today, and when we strolled in the city it appeared to be Sunday in Debrecen instead of Thursday. I saw small children--there are school holidays; I saw old people--they are pensioners; but I saw also very many people of working age. I do not know how they got there [laughter] but I must say I noticed helpfulness on their faces and this is a good thing. Workers and children also wanted to help wherever they could. We saw fine things, such as a school combine, so in the future when you visit us do not talk only about lagging behind schedule but also about things in which you are ahead of the rest. When I inspected this beautiful modern school I was very pleased. We created a socialist system to insure such things, but I almost succumbed to temptation and told Comrade Sikula: You go and speak at the aktiv and I will go for a swim in the pool. [laughter and applause] Comrades, you know party life, no matter how much one works, people always point out what has not been done. But now, seeing this, I am happy that our work has had such results. It is a splendid thing that the children can live and be brought up in such conditions which we can secure for them.

Thus far I have spoken about results but there are also problems. The April session of the Central Committee did not evade the problems because, starting from realities, we wanted to assess the real situation in accordance with our principles, communist policy and to see where we have made progress and where we are lagging behind and what problems still await solution. We have countless problems like this. If I only think about the last four sessions of the Central Committee which closely followed one another: the October session when we discussed changes in the production structure of the entire economy which are unavoidable and indispensable for the existence of the economy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the present conditions of international trade, the December session when we dealt with the problems of the current and the 5-year plan, the March session when we dealt with results and further tasks in agriculture, and finally the April session when we reviewed general progress.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2100 GMT on 8 June carries an announcer-read version of Kadár's speech, which adds the following passage at this point in the speech. "The MSZMP Central Committee always takes into consideration the way in which its resolutions are received. We heard that the April resolution was received with agreement, but we also heard that the Central Committee's comments on prices caused the people to think. Production prices in most fields of the economy are completely unrealistic, we must not leave this out of consideration even if we do not allow the effect of the world market to uncontrollably assert itself in the people's economy. The complicated system of subsidies, abstractions and accounting completely confuses the picture and often discourages front rankers from taking initiatives when we help poorly working collectives, which we ought to help to a lesser degree or not at all despite the consequences."

For this reason the view of the Central Committee is that production prices must definitely be adjusted and set in such a way that they better express real costs. It is evident that this will affect consumer prices to a certain extent as well. At the same time the basic articles of subsistence must be sold at fixed prices and this will be so in the future as well. We shall continue to protect the consumer, which means that price rises will be counterbalanced in a suitable way by wage increases or in other ways. Thus our standard of living policy will not change."]

Of course, I am not going to give the details of these again but, unfortunately, these are matters about which it is not enough to read the Central Committee resolutions and statements, as well as the directions, only once. Here there is a need for much more, we must read them and think about them and then comes something much more difficult:

What can we do in our own sphere to insure that these questions of our socialist development find proper solutions? In consideration of the situation as it is known, for our economic progress we must advance technical development, modernize production and modernize it yet again. We need better labor organization. We suffer from manpower shortages and the situation will not change in the foreseeable future. The total volume of manpower in the country will not change, though from time to time there will be fluctuations. It has been mentioned here that in Hajdu-Bihar County productivity has increased 82 percent; and I must say, comrades, for many years the Hungarian People's Republic has been able to increase production at the level of the people's economy only by increasing productivity because we are no longer able to provide new labor for production for the country as a whole. How long the little local reserves will last I do not know, but they, too, will soon be exhausted and we can improve the situation only by increased productivity, advanced technology and better labor organization in production. The structure of products must be changed.

It is necessary to make investments in a rational manner, in a more economical way and more rapidly, and the deadlines as well as the stipulated costs should be more closely followed. Improvements are needed in the field of labor discipline, but here I would like to remark that we must not do any damage when dealing with this matter. With regard to people in employment, our first question should be whether the conditions for work and its organization exist. When we see a man standing idle, there can be many reasons for this. When we demand more diciplined work and it turns out he is idle through no fault of his own, he will get angry and will even accuse the regime when the supervisor is gone. What can he do when he does not receive the necessary tools or materials? How can he do disciplined work? Thus when we speak of the better utilization of work time, we should remember that the better we can apply the piece-work rate and the higher the grade of labor organization, the better the conditions for disciplined work. In a proper, well-organized work place no prompting is necessary because the tempo of work itself encourages people to do their best. If there are idlers they will be rebuked by the other workers, there is no need for the foreman to do it because the idler interferes with their own work. Should any other encouragement be needed that, too, must be given. So in order to advance we have to do our work in these main fields very seriously. We often describe this as mobilizing our own resources better--in other words, to work better with what we have in our own hands--and here I am thinking of the country. The other thing is to utilize efficiently and well the opportunties of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries which we express by saying that effective international cooperation must be expanded in accordance with socialist integration.

Now, with your permission, let us mention the international situation. The two most important elements of our foreign policy is our conviction: Let it be clear where we belong, and let it be clear what our objectives are. These must be so clear that everyone can understand them unequivocally. This is a very important part of our foreign policy. Our basic objective is an international, comprehensive aim: to prevent a new world war and to assure international conditions favorable to the creative work of our people, which means peace. If there is no peace the Hungarian people cannot engage in socialist construction and must fight. This is a cardinal point of our policy and it is natural that we safeguard, consolidate, defend and represent, wherever needed, the sovereign right of the Hungarian people, their independence and their resolve to follow the path of socialist construction.

This is the aim of our foreign policy, in accordance with which we are working for the consolidation of detente. In the present period we have to struggle in the face of many attacks to curb the arms race, to insure a SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States, against the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and the introduction of the neutron weapon, to assert the principles of Helsinki, and to constructively continue the Belgrade meeting in Madrid in about 2 years. This is our foreign policy and its main objectives, it is unchanged and we continue to work for these objectives.

Dear Comrades, the Hungarian People's Republic on its own is not a decisive factor in the development of the international situation. Our small, 10-million-strong country with its potential and military strength is not a decisive factor because in regard to our social system the Hungarian People's Republic is marching in the front ranks of the world. In regard to our foreign political aspirations we are also marching in the front rank, in the ranks of the consistent supporters of socialism and peace, in the ranks of socialists countries, of fighters for national independence and peace along with the communist and workers parties of the world. This is how it should be. We also carry some small weight there, and Hungarian foreign policy also has some authority which we can use to promote our great common cause within our possibilities and resources. Besides politics, this has one solid basis--our own work. The authority of our voice in the international communist movement is in direct proportion to our achievements in creating work. This can almost be expressed in weights and measures. Those who show results are listened to. We have solved a few questions quite well: the defense of power, the development of democracy in our system, the socialist transformation of agriculture, and many others. Thus our voice is now heeded more than before. If we do not solve our problems properly and honestly it is natural that our international voice and authority will also diminish in direct proportion.

Everybody wants our people to live in peace and to continue their constructive socialist work. So let everybody do his own work honestly. This is what can be shown to the world, if work is not done well there is nothing to show. The reverse is also true, many people want the elderly to live better and the children to have a richer life, and to achieve this there is only one commandment: the successful building of socialism to benefit our people. We are not obsessed, we are honest communists and profess among ourselves that Marxism-Leninism is not an abstract dogmatic invention which can be tried on the Hungarian people. We even look at the theory in a different way, we consider Marxism-Leninism something created especially through its proper application for insuring a better life for our people. In the same way when we ask for cohesion, support, understanding and help from the wide strata of the people, we do not do this because we are obsessed or because this is what the party says but because by our deep conviction we are seeking a way to insure a finer and better future for the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, the people and the nation. Thus we can deal and work honestly with our nonparty allies, and this is in a sense what we ask of them in the future; what we ask of ourselves: Let us progress further along the recognized and correct path in the present, and, if possible, better concord and even better results will be achieved. Thank you for your attention.

Returns to Budapest

LD081446Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar's visit to Hajdu-Bihar Country ended today. The Central Committee first secretary, accompanied by Istvan Katona and Saroly Grosz, heads of Central Committee departments, returned to Budapest in the afternoon.

At the Debrecen railway station to bid him farewell were: Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the county party committee; Sandor Postas, first secretary of the city party committee; Imre Szabo, chairman of the county council; and Istvan Acs, chairman of the city council. There were also many Debrecen citizens to say goodbye to the welcome guest of the county and the city, Janos Kadar.

BORBELY ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF ECONOMISTS

LD091252Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] "We must make rapid progress in the utilization of material and intellectual resources in all fields of our economy and less efficient production must be eliminated. This is what Sandor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee, said in opening the Congress of Economists in Gyor." The main theme of the congress is the utilization of reserves in the enterprises. Other speakers stressed the need for the proper employment of manpower.

MTI REPORTS RESULTS OF SZEKER'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD120850Y Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 11,--Invited by Ivan Stambolic and Petar Flekovic, heads of government of the Serbian Socialist Republic and the Croatian Socialist Republic respectively, Dr Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from June 5 to 11. The Hungarian deputy premier was received by Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Government, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Republic's House of Representatives, and Jakov Blazsevic, president of the Croatian Socialist Republic's Presidium. Dr Szeker also met with Branislav Ikonic, deputy chairman of the federal government.

Dr Gyula Szeker conducted talks with his hosts about Hungarian-Yugoslav ties and within that Hungarian-Serbian and Hungarian-Croatian relations. They favourably evaluated the results of political, social and cultural cooperation between the neighbouring countries. They underlined that in the fruitful development of the links, an outstanding rold was played by the meetings between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Yugoslav Communists and Yugoslavia. They established that ethnic southern Slavs of Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia constituted important factors of the relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia. They expressed their willingness to continue their cooperation to meet the cultural and educational requirements of these nationalities.

While evaluating the bilateral economic ties, they established that though significant results had been attained, there were fresh possibilities for expanding the cooperation, especially in petroleum and aluminium industries, in the production of railway wagons and other branches and machine engineering. They voiced their interest in further developing cooperation in transport and agreed to have a long-term accord on the subject. They emphasized that the cooperation between the border areas of the countries should be enriched through new forms of collaboration. They concurred in advancing tourism between their countries and in rendering closer the links between Hungarian and Yugoslav tourist agencies. The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers has invited the Serbian and Croatian heads of government for visit to Hungary.

GIEREK ATTENDS OPENING OF POZNAN TRADE FAIR

LD112104Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun PAP--The jubilee 50th International Poznan Fair has started today. The opening ceremony was attended by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and Premier Piotr Jaroszweicz. The fair was opened by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski. Throughout its entire history the Poznan fair had significantly contributed to the development of Poland's foreign trade, said Olszewski in his inaugural address.

"We set a particularly high value on the tightening of our economic links with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Cooperation is an essential factor in Poland's economic development", said Jerzy Olszewski. "We are also for harmonious and balanced increase of trade with all countries as well as for expanding industrial cooperation."

Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz started their tour of the exhibition by calling on the pavilion featuring Polish electro-engineering goods. As for foreign exhibitors, they first visited the national pavilion of Poland's largest trade partner, the Soviet Union. Next the official guests saw pavilions of GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Some 5,000 companies from 40 countries are taking part in this year's Poznan fair. The fair is of a universal character, yet in keeping with long-standing tradition investment goods predominate.

Among this year's largest exhibitors are the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the FRG, Great Britain, France, Italy, the USA and Austria. It is noteworthy that Czechoslovakia, France and Sweden have been taking part in the fair since it assumed an international status, that is for the 45th time.

As for the polish exhibition, a number of design and technological novelties are on display which have been introduced into production within the last year. Worthy of mention is a particularly abundant assortment of new technologies and improvements offered by electro-engineering and heavy industries.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS

LD091844 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 June PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today special representative of the U.N. secretary general for the international child's year Dr Estefania Aldabalim.

The two discussed the situation of children in the world and the initiatives aimed at its improvement, including the proposal put forth by Poland. They also discussed the activities of the Polish state and Polish society in the field of child and family protection and Poland's contribution to the celebrations of the international child's year.

The meeting was attended by head of the European secretariat of the international child's year, J.F. McDougall.

OBASANJO ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS 9 JUNE

LD091512Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has ended his official visit to our country. The farewell ceremony for the Nigerian guest was held today at the Okecie Airport in Warsaw, which was bedecked with the national flags of Nigeria and Poland. The head of the Nigerian Government was seen off by Henryk Jabłonski, chairman of the State Council.

Joint Declaration Issued

LD092150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Portions recorded in English, fading to Polish translation, in quotation marks.]

[Text] The 3-day official visit to Poland at the invitation of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, by Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has ended.

In the morning a meeting took place at Belweder Palace between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Nigerian Government. Next, in the presence of Polish and Nigerian personages, a solemn signing of documents took place. Henryk Jablonski and Olusegun Obasanjo signed a joint declaration of the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Among other things, it says that during the visit to Poland, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo had official talks with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and with Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and in the spirit of mutual respect and full understanding. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the present state of relations between the two countries is very good, and they expressed the desire to accelerate and consolidate these relations through the diversification and intensification of political, economic, social, scientific, cultural and legal cooperation. For this purpose, the delegations of the two countries decided to explore the possibilities for closer cooperation in many spheres of the economy.

The two sides affirm their support for the cause of preserving world peace and security, and their belief in the principles and goals of the United Nations charter. They express the conviction that general and total disarmament is an urgent necessity.

Regarding African questions, they support once again the lofty cause of the liberation struggle in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and they appeal for intensified efforts by the national liberation movements aimed at achieving self-determination and independence. It was noted that a permanent and just solution of the conflict in the Middle East can be attained only through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, through safeguarding the implementation of the indispensable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to their own state, and also through guaranteeing the security and independence of all states in that region.

General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Nigerian state, expressed appreciation for the consistent and constructive Polish foreign policy, and he highly assessed the support of our country for the struggle of the African peoples for attainment of political and economic independence.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, expressed their deep appreciation for the active foreign policy of Nigeria as a policy of peace, cooperation and friendship with all peoples, as well as for the role played by Nigeria in strengthening solidarity and cooperation within the international community.

Other documents were also signed. Deputy Premier Franciszek Kaim and Dr Ononiyi Adewaye, commissioner for economic development, signed an agreement on the appointment of an intergovernmental mixed commission for economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation; an agreement on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries; a protocol to the agreement on economic and technological cooperation on sending Polish experts to work in Nigeria and on the education of Nigerian citizens in Poland.

After signing the Polish-Nigerian documents, a meeting took place at Wilanow between the head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria and journalists. Lt.Gen Olusegun Obasanjo said:

"I would like to take the opportunity first of all to thank my hosts, the Polish Government and people, for the very warm and cordial reception extended to us during the entire visit. For the 3 days spent here, we had the opportunity to exchange views and thoughts, and also to visit Warsaw and other cities. We were able to see with our own eyes the immense efforts made by Poland in the reconstruction of the country from the ruins of World War II. We are leaving with a feeling of admiration for the determination, bravery, and dynamics of the Polish people and the government of your great country. We are leaving greatly impressed with what we have seen and heard, impressed by the discussions held and the agreements signed in the interest of our two countries and peoples. On our side, we shall make every effort to implement these agreements fully. We are satisfied with the course of the visit and the results attained during the talks."

Asked about problems in the development of Polish-Nigerian relations and the effects of the talks held in Warsaw, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo said:

"We are satisfied with the level of the present relationship between Poland and Nigeria. Reaching into the past, I would like to recall that our first trade agreement with Poland was signed 17 years ago. Our efforts were aimed at widening cooperation on the basis of this agreement. However, the problems faced by Nigeria immediately after obtaining independence, which led to civil war in our country, made the concretization of the agreement signed at that time difficult. Our cooperation began to develop fruitfully from the end of the civil war, and in particular from the moment of the creation of the present government. The visit to our country by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, was an important stage in the development of our bilateral relations. At that time, we started to widen cooperation and examined the possibility of embracing new spheres within it. I believe that the agreements signed today are of immense importance for the development and consolidation of cooperation between our countries.

"I would like to say a few words about these agreements. The first concerns the creation of a joint Polish-Nigerian mixed commission, whose existence will create new possibilities for the development of cooperation in the spheres of industry, technical education, commerce, agriculture and as well as for information and cultural exchanges. This agreement will enable the establishment of a framework for ministerial meetings, to occur at least once a year. At these meetings, the ministers from our countries responsible for matters connected with economic development will be able to systematically widen our cooperation and remove obstacles impeding its development.

"The second agreement concerns the exchange of goods and services between Poland and Nigeria. It is also a long-term agreement, which envisages the widening of our cooperation. I believe that the exchange of visits has enabled us to establish a foundation not only for the consolidation, but also for the widening and deepening of our cooperation.

Next, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo presented his viewpoint on solving the problem of Rhodesia and Namibia: "We are inhabitants of Africa and we are, of course, greatly concerned with the events in Zimbabwe and Namibia and in South Africa proper. I believe that the situation in these countries should be normalized. I believe that it is possible to accomplish this task on the simple condition that oppression and exploitation of one group of people by another based only on a different skin color ceases. In the division of these people, abilities and mental values, professional activity and knowledge do not play a part. A world in which black, white or yellow skin color plays a part in the classification of a person should not be accepted, as it is inconsistent with the law of morality. It cannot form the basis for relations with other human beings. For us this is absolutely unacceptable. We believe that what is happening in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa offends us, and that it should offend the whole world, all representatives of mankind who desire peace, irrespective of where their fatherland is located. Our efforts to change the situation in these countries, in my opinion, should be supported morally and materially by the people of the whole world who believe that a human being--irrespective of the color of his skin--should have the right to live and act in a manner worthy of a person. This right should be observed and respected. In Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa the black people do not have any rights, and this is inadmissible. However, I would like to assert that this situation will be changed by peaceful ways, but if this should be impossible, then other means will be used. This is our duty, and we shall not flinch from it.

The farewell ceremony for the Nigerian guests took place at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria was bidden farewell by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Present were: Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm; Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Deputy Premier Franciszek Kaim; the heads of many ministries, including Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek; and the leaders of the capital, Alojzy Karkoszka and Jerzy Majewski. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Poland.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1721 GMT on 9 June carries a 400-word summary of the joint Polish-Nigerian declaration, which adds: "Poland stated her interest in purchasing crude oil and other goods from Nigeria and Nigeria in principle agreed to sell those goods in order to better balance trade between the two countries."]

OLSZEWSKI ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV ON TRADE

LD092234Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Economic cooperation and trade with socialist countries, with particular emphasis on our relations with the Soviet Union, were discussed yesterday at a conference of the party economic activ at the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw. The discussion was summed up by Stefan Olszewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU091421Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 78 p 2 AU

["U.S. President About Talks With the USSR--J. Carter's Speech in the Annapolis Naval Academy"--PAP headline]

[Text] WASHINGTON PAP--ON 7 JUNE PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER VISITED THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN ANNAPOLIS NEAR WASHINGTON AND DELIVERED A SPEECH, WHICH WAS ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS AND DISARMAMENT TALKS.

IN THE FIRST PART OF HIS SPEECH, J. CARTER MADE A NUMBER OF POSITIVE STATEMENTS ABOUT RELATIONS WITH THE USSR AND HIS ADMINISTRATION'S ESTIMATES IN THIS SPHERE, UNEQUIVOCALLY CALCULATED TO APPEASE AMERICAN OPINION.

We must be aware, the President said, that rivalry will still be long characteristic of our country's relations with the Soviet Union. If this rivalry is to be constructive in nature, and not characterized by danger and filled with potential disaster, our relations must be built on cooperation. Proceeding from this thesis, CARTER EMPHASIZED THAT DETENTE IN AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS WAS THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF WORLD PEACE. While defining the administration's stand, he added that it was striving for peace and, to strengthen it, for broad cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Proceeding to disarmament issues, the President said: "The number and potential of nuclear weapons have been increasing at an alarming rate. That is why it is important to reach an agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments (SALT), and this will enhance the security for both our countries. Both we and the Soviet Union are negotiating in good faith and with the awareness that a failure in the talks will bring about the resumption of a massive nuclear arms race."

However, the President also leveled attacks at the Soviet Union, literally asserting that it was endeavoring to exploit detente for political advantage and for expanding its influence. He repeated the old American Propaganda thesis about the rapid growth of Soviet military potential and about the USSR's aspiration to "export" its political forms.

CARTER ANNOUNCED THAT HIS ADMINISTRATION WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE ARMAMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND WITH ITS NATO ALLIES. This part of the speech was undoubtedly addressed to the American conservative right wing and was intended to mitigate its fears that the Washington administration was becoming too "soft and conciliatory."

POLAND RATIFIES UN CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENT

LD090942Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek, has deposited at UN headquarters a document ratifying the convention banning the use of technological means of affecting the natural environment for military purposes. Poland's ratification of this convention is one more expression of the importance which Poland attaches to progress in the limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSAY RALLY

AU101200Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0812 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 10 June mass rally in Bucharest marking the 130th anniversary of the 1848 bourgeois-democratic revolution and the 30 anniversary of the nationalization of the means of production--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, today all our people celebrate the 130th anniversary of the 1848 bourgeois-democratic revolution, which opened up the era of Romania's modern development, and the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the main means of production, which marked Romania's transition to a new historical era, that of the construction of the socialist society. [applause] Those epochal events mark golden pages in the chronicle of our people's long struggle for independence, for national assertion, for Romania's all-round progress, for building the new social system and for Romania's prosperity and development. [applause, cheers]

On the occasion of these historic events, from the rostrum of this great rally I convey to you, to all Bucharest inhabitants, and to all our people warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu"]

[We celebrate these two great revolutionary events at a time when the Romanian working people, regardless of nationality, all our people, are achieving great successes in implementing the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on the country's advance toward communism. [ovations, applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the 1848 revolution, which was staged almost simultaneously in the Romanian country, in Moldavia and Ardeal, constituted an objective requirement for the development of the production forces and for unfettering the energies of the broad masses, which were the propelling force in the revolutionary struggles to eliminate the feudal system and progress to a more advanced social system; the bourgeois-democratic system. The revolution was part and parcel of the great social movements which were affecting most of Europe at that time, thus demonstrating the close relation between the Romanian and other European revolutionaries. As is well known, the masses revolted in 1848 in order to achieve deep changes designed to pave the way for socioeconomic progress, to improve their living conditions and to insure national unity and the establishment of a united nation and national state. These were the revolutionary aspirations which reflected the Romanian people's need to assert themselves as a free people among the great family of world peoples. [applause, cheers]

In all three Romanian principalities the revolutionaries and the masses demanded the utter elimination of foreign domination and respect for the people's right to organize their life according to their wishes. The programs of the revolutionary movements in the three Romanian principalities show the identity of interests and aspirations of all the people, who wanted to live in a united, free and independent state. [cheers]

At the same time, historical reality in the Ardeal, which had for centuries been inhabited by Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and people of other nationalities, also made it necessary to achieve absolute equality of rights among all the citizens, regardless of their nationality. Grasping the fact that to fulfill their aspirations for freedom, social justice and national unity they had to unite the masses, regardless of nationality, in their struggle, the leaders of the 1848 revolution, both Romanians and Hungarians and Germans, advocated strenghthening their solidarity and unity to attain the ideals of the revolution.

Nicolae Balcescu [leader of the 1848 revolution] stressed the need for national unity among the Romanians, and the special importance of cooperation between Romanians and Hungarians in the revolutionary struggle. Today, he said, we clearly see that we are all oppressed by the same despotism, both Romanians and Hungarians and all other peoples in Europe. Any Romanian that has a mind and a heart can see today that freedom for the nationalities will not come from the imperial courts as a sign of pity from the oppressors and despots but only through close unity among all the Romanians, through their united struggle and solidarity with the oppressed peoples. In his turn, the Ardeal revolutionary Avram Iancu advocated strengthening the solidarity between Romanians and Hungarians, saying: Fate has settled us in one country so that together we should sweat to work its land; together let us enjoy the sweetness of its fruit. Simion Barutiu, in his speech on 14 May 1848 said: The Romanian nation lets the other coinhabiting nations know that, desirous to establish and organize a national state, it harbors no inimical thoughts against other nations and recognizes the same right for all. It is sincere in its desire to respect this right and in turn requires the same respect, as is only just.

The proclamation edited by Aron Pumnu stated: Tell the Hungarians, Szekels and Saxons that we love them as our own brothers, with whom we are living in the same land. Tell them by word of mouth and show them with your deeds that we love them, and (?it is only just) that they should love us, too, matching our love for them. Tell them to follow the same principles, which urge all the sons of the fatherland to embrace and kiss as brothers, saying: Long live brotherhood, this is the true brotherhood on which the country's happiness is founded. [cheers, applause]

BUCHAREST DOMESTIC ROMANIAN 100812 XXX IS FOUNDED (CHEERS)

Numerous eminent Hungarian revolutionaries spoke in the same spirit. They understood that the Romanians and Hungarians must unite losely if they are to fulfill their aspirations for freedom and social justice. Thus, the revolutionary (Szimoty) said: The Romanians and the Hungarians are in need of the closest brotherhood. Only then can they secure their existence. Hence, he who stirs up hatred and causes bloodshed between these two sister nations is a traitor to his own nation. In the fall of 1848 the well-known militant Kosuth Lajos told the Hungarian revolutionary parliament: In the unity of the Hungarians with the Romanians and the Romanians with the Hungarians lies the happy future of both of them, and should one of them let it be led astray by the idea of oppressing the other, it would be wielding a double-edged sword.

Unfortunately, the progressive and clear-sighted minds of the Romanian and Hungarian revolutionaries failed to unite the revolutionary forces in itme, and this was one of the causes of the defeat of the 1848 revolution in Ardeal. Due to the lack of unity and determination of the revolution leaders and to the fact that the requests of the masses--the mainstay of the revolution--were not fulfilled in time, the great social movement of 1848 was defeated in the three Romanian states. At the same time, the collapse of the revolution came as a direct result of military intervention by the absolutist empires; the tsarist, Ottoman and Hapsburg empires, which united their forces to face the revolutionary wave, supported the reactionary forces in the three Romanian principalities, and used the force of arms to repress the democratic revolution.

However, although defeated, the 1848 revolution opened up the era of the great national and social revolutionary changes in Romania and of bourgeois-democratic progress, of fulfillment of the Romanian people's centuries-long aspirations for a free life and for being masters of their fate. [applause, cheers]

In the years following the 1848 revolution, the capitalist forces of production developed, and the awareness of national unity strengthened, leading in 1859 to the unification of the Romanian state with Moldavia, and to Romania's establishment.

The 1877 war of independence, and the democratic unification of Transylvania and Banat with the fatherland--brought about by the will of the masses--in 1918 were also crucial moments in our people's history. This led to the establishment of the Romanian united national state. [applause, cheers]

In all these epochal events in our fatherland's history, the masses constituted the propelling force; they fought and made great sacrifices to fulfill the people's aspirations for freedom, social and national justice. [applause, ovations] At this great mass rally, too, I want to recall the important role played for centuries by our peasantry, who bore the brunt of the struggles for national and social liberation and for establishing the united national state. [applause]

With the development of the capitalist forces of production and with the establishment of the workers class and its assertion as a social and political force in the national arena, the proletariat took over the historical mission of carrying further the forefathers' aspirations and of fulfilling, together with the peasantry, the people's ideals of progress. We can now state that our wonderful workers class has fulfilled and continues to honorably fulfill its historical mission as leader of the entire nation along the path of progress, freedom, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I would also like to mention the important role played by the intellectuals of our country and by the other progressive social forces which were at the side of the people during the difficult times and actively participated in the revolutionary social and national struggles. We can say that our intellectuals did their utmost for our fatherland to win free access to advanced science and culture. Today, under the conditions of socialism and of the assertion of the scientific-technical revolution, they are playing an increasing role in asserting the scientific revolution in our country. [applause, cheers]

This is why we are entitled to state now, on the 130th anniversary of the 1848 revolution that the very course of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the subsequent struggles for national and social liberation and the class struggles which brought about the revolutionary changes in Romania are the result of the united participation of the masses, of the working people, regardless of nationality, expressing the decisive role of the people in writing their own history, confirming the correctness of the dialectical-materialist thesis according to which the true makers of history are the people, and only the people. [sentence as heard] [applause, ovations]

On the occasion of this historic anniversary, we pay warm homage to our forefathers, to all the revolutionaries, to the masses and to all the people for their devotion and sacrifices in building modern Romania, in establishing our united national state and in winning national independence and sovereignty for the fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, recalling the circumstances in which our united national state was established in 1918, as a result of the will of the broad masses, I must also mention the favorable international situation, created primarily by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, which opened up the era of socialism, and which, in the same time, gave a great impetus to the peoples' struggles against imperialism and colonialism, for social and national freedom, for a better dignified and free life. [applause]

At the same time, as is known, the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed under the blows dealt by the oppressed peoples. New independent states and nations were born on its ruins. With the establishment of the united national state, the production greatly developed in Romania, and the revolutionary struggles assumed a new scope.

The establishment of the workers' social-democratic party in 1893, and later the establishment of the RCP in 1921 marked points of historic importance for the political organization of the workers class and for the revolutionary struggles in Romania. They provided a leadership for the masses', the people's struggles against the bourgeois landowners' regime, for taking over the political power and beginning to build socialism. [applause]

I have reviewed these historic moments because they constitute one whole within the revolutionary process in Romania, which created the necessary conditions for the historic act of 23 August 1944, for overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship, and for Romania's transition to the path of democratic and then socialist development, paving the way for a new free and independent life for our people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as I said in the beginning, today we also celebrate the 30th anniversary of the revolutionary act which was the nationalization of the main means of production and their transfer to the hands of the workers class, of all the people, who thus became masters of the national wealth and of their own fate. The nationalization--the natural consequence of the workers class, allied with the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other social classes coming to power--provided the material base for beginning to implement the historic target of building a classless society, free of oppressors; the socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers]

In the 30 years since nationalization, the production forces have been greatly developed. Romania, once a poorly developed agricultural country, became an industrial-agricultural state with a modern industry and agriculture. Our current industrial production is 38 times greater than the pre-World War II industrial production, while agricultural production has almost trebled. This development is reflected in our increased national wealth and national income, which is 12 times higher than in 1950. Education, science, culture and art have greatly developed. Deep social changes have taken place. The number of the workers class had increased. The people's level of civilization and knowledge has been raised. As a result of the upsurge of the production forces, the masses' material and intellectual living standard has been continuously rising. The working people's income from renumerations has increased over 15 times between 1950 and 1977, and by 1980 it will be about 21 times higher. The people's income from social funds has increased about 18 times in the same period and will have increased over 23 times by 1980. Education expenditures have increased almost 15 times, health expenditures almost 18 times and pensions over 35 times. The trade turnover has correspondingly increased about 14 times. To all this we must add the great efforts made to build housing, hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries and cultural establishments. Reality clearly shows that the supreme goal of our party's and state's policy is to raise the people's welfare, to continuously improve the working people's living and working conditions. This is the essence of the socialist and communist construction. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In Romania there is no town, commune or village in which the results of the vast socio-economic construction are not felt. Our entire fatherland is an enormous building site of the free creativity of the working people, regardless of nationality, closely united under the leadership of our communist party, in successfully building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, it is true that all these wonderful achievements did not just happen, did not fall from heaven, as it is said. They required great efforts by all our people. Many shortcomings and difficulties had to be overcome and many mistakes corrected; many privations had to be endured but the people's efforts have yielded fruit in that Romania has become a strong and prosperous state. [applause]

Compared with the prewar situation, our socialist fatherland is almost 40 times richer industrially. All our people have a dignified and free life and are consciously building their own socialist and communist future. At the same time, they are working to insure their independence and freedom and peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world. [applause]

On the basis of facts and of our achievements we are fully entitled to say that the RCP's policy of socialist industrialization and of developing agriculture, science, culture and education, has confirmed its correctness. Life shows that in building the new social system our communist party is capable of creatively applying general truths and revolutionary laws to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, relentlessly guided in all its activities by the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and by scientific socialism, thus continuously raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, in the process of socialist construction we took resolute action to improve social organization, planning and leadership. Proceeding from the party's role as the leading political force in society and from the need to strengthen the state as organizer and leader of all socioeconomic activity, we have acted and continue to firmly act to further perfect and broaden socialist democracy by creating the necessary organizational forms to insure the active participation of the broad masses in running all fields of activity.

We proceed from the concept that the people are those who really shape history and that socialist and communist construction cannot be successfully achieved except under conditions when the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all the people actively participate in drafting and implementing the state's domestic and foreign policy, in leading the society and in consciously shaping their own free and communist destiny. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Taking into consideration the current international situation, we also pay great attention to strengthening defense capacity and to training the armed forces and the people to be ready at any time to defend the revolutionary conquests; the freedom, integrity and independence of the fatherland. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

I would also like to proudly state that one of the great achievements of our party's policy is the revolutionary solution of the nationality problem, by insuring full equality of rights for all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Indeed, the dreams of the 1848 revolutionaries and the dreams of communist fighters could only come true once the exploiting classes were eliminated and the workers class, allied with the peasantry, intelligentsia and other social categories, took power, in circumstances when the people became masters of their own destiny. Our party and state insure all the material and intellectual conditions for implementing the principle of equal rights for all citizens. The development and distribution of the forces of production throughout the country create equal working and renumeration conditions for all working people.

The 11th congress decisions, which envisage that by 1980 all counties should attain an industrial production of at least 10 billion lei each, are telling proof of the concern with insuring these material conditions. At the same time, concurrently with the general development of education, science and culture, we have insured education in the language of each nationality and the development of the cultural-artistic and press activity as well as the literary creation in one's mother tongue. I do not wish to give details and figures now, because they are well known.

All these are outstanding achievements of our party and state in the nationality problem; our party and state have always advocated full equality of rights for all working people and all citizens, regardless of nationality. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We have always proceeded and are proceeding from the fact that the long coinhabitation in various areas of the country, particularly in Ardeal [Transylvania] of Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbians and other nationalities, is a result of historical development and of the proximity of various peoples and nations. We also proceed from the fact that everything that has been attained in these regions is the result of the common struggle and work and that only in full unity can we insure the victory of communism in Romania. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Taking into account this reality as well as history's lessons, we are doing everything to insure the full assertion of each nationality and citizen of the fatherland, in the spirit of the revolutionary humanism characteristic of our socialist society. However, we must never forget that the dominant exploiting classes, regardless of nationality, have always tried to set working people of various nationalities at loggerheads, so as to be able to more easily oppress and dominate them. The revolutionary history records countless joint struggles by Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities against oppressors and for national and social justice.

The great achievements along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society are the fruit of the joint work of all working people, regardless of nationality. Therefore we must treasure the brotherhood and unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, in the struggle for socialism and communism in Romania. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP", "Ceausescu-Romania"]

It is necessary to firmly reject any manifestation of chauvinism and nationalism and all attempts by reactionary foreign circles to denigrate our party-state nationality policy and socialist construction in Romania. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We should always bear in mind that while we are providing conditions for everybody to learn and carry out all activities in their mother tongue, it is also necessary that we all speak the same language of the common work and struggle, the revolutionary language of dialectical and historical materialism and of scientific socialism, and that we do everything to raise our fatherland, Socialist Romania, onto higher peaks. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

The existence of a Romanian nationality in the neighboring countries as well as the existence of Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities in our country demand that we act to continuously strengthen cooperation and friendship between our peoples and countries. In this respect, I would like to refer to the continuous development of cooperation and friendship between Romania and Hungary. The existence of a Romanian nationality in Hungary and of a Hungarian nationality in Romania must contribute to strongly cementing the friendship and brotherhood between the two neighboring peoples. The appeals along this line launched even by the 1848 revolutionaries and later by the communists must be implemented by our communist parties, which are dutybound to their peoples and the cause of socialism and communism to do everything to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and to advance, in close solidarity with the other socialist states, along the road of the victory of socialism and communism. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

At the same time I would like to stress the fact that problems of the Romanian nationality in Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries are not solved in Bucharest, but in Budapest, Belgrade and the other capitals of the respective countries. Likewise, the problems of the Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities in Romania are not solved in Budapest, Berlin or Bonn, Belgrade or elsewhere, but here, in Bucharest, by our party. [loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I state on this occasion, too, that as far as we are concerned we will never make use of the existence of Romanian nationalities on the territory of various countries to interfere in the affairs of other states. At the same time, I wish to firmly state that we will not allow anybody to use the nationality problem to interfere in any way in Romania's internal affairs. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

The solution of all problems regarding the life and work of Romania's citizens, regardless of their nationality, is only the concern of our party, state and people; these problems are being and will be solved in the future, too, in the spirit of our overall policy of insuring conditions for the free assertion of the human personality and for the continuous growth of the well-being and happiness of all our people. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

As I have already said, we believe and do everything so that lasting relations of friendship and cooperation can develop between Romania and the neighboring countries, on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual respect, to the benefit and freedom of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades and friends, recalling the 1848 revolution and the revolutionary act of nationalizing the means of production in 1948, as well as the struggles waged to insure society's revolutionary and great achievements attained in building socialism in our fatherland, we are dutybound to do everything to unabatedly carry out the program drafted by the 11th congress and to implement the 5-year plan. We must intensify efforts to implement all the 5-year provisions, so as to strongly assert the scientific-technical revolution and to fulfill the decisions of the Central Committee's March plenum concerning the improvement of the leadership and economic planning and the transition to accentuating workers' self-management [autoconducere] and to self-administration [autogestiune] of socioeconomic units. Let us do everything to assert the new in all fields of activity, so as to insure our fatherland's steady progress, to raise the country to ever higher peaks of civilization and to increase the well-being of the people. [long applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

We have had wonderful results for the first 2 years and 5 months of the 5-year plan. On this basis we can justly assert that conditions exist for commendably fulfilling the 5-year plan, which will raise our fatherland to a higher development level and will lead to markedly raising the material and intellectual living standard of all people, in accordance with the decisions of the party's national conference.

In this respect, it is necessary to firmly act to increase the efficiency of economic activity, reduce material expenditure, raise labor productivity and strengthen order and discipline in the overall economy. We must never forget that the society we are building is a society of free work and that everything we are attaining belongs to the people and is the basis for the fatherland's overall progress and of its reaching higher levels of well-being and happiness, therefore we must do everything to insure that everybody at their place of work exemplarily fulfills their tasks for the fatherland and its free and independent future. [loud applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

It is also necessary to increasingly intensify the political-educational activity of moulding the new man, the conscious builder of socialism, and of educating the working people in a spirit of revolutionary patriotism and to intensify the determination to do everything for the victory of socialism and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear comrades and friends, we are celebrating these important events in the glorious history of our people amid special international circumstances.

The progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples everywhere are resolutely asserting their will to end the imperialist and neocolonialist policies once and for all, and to be masters of their national resources and develop freely and independently. Precisely because of this, ever more revolutionary national and social changes are taking place in international life.

It is true that these changes are not free of difficulties; on the contrary, to win independence and secure a free development, the peoples are forced to wage hard struggles against the reactionary forces, which would like to halt the progressive march of history. Marked trends to maintain the old situations are still strongly felt in international life. We are witnessing a sharpening of contradictions among various states and groups of states, and an exacerbation of attempts to maintain or redivide the world into zones of influence and domination. Various pretexts are used to reinstate the colonialist, or at least the neocolonialist policy. It is therefore more than ever necessary for the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all the peoples who want peace and freedom to unite and reject all these attempts and to insure the independent development of each nation as well as free cooperation among peoples, security and peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

We are profoundly interested in achieving security and cooperation in Europe. In view of the enormous concentration of weapons and armies on our continent, we believe that measures for military disengagement must be immediately taken, as without that there can be no question of security and cooperation in Europe or in the rest of the world. Therefore, we will work with all our might to strengthen cooperation with the European people to insure a new development toward peace so that each European nation can be protected against aggression and be able to develop freely and independently, in accordance with its will. [applause, ovations]

Thus, we will intensify our efforts to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all the Balkan countries with the aim of turning this area into an area of peace and peaceful cooperation. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu"] We believe that everything possible must be done to rapidly and peacefully solve the problems in Cyprus, by insuring the independence and sovereignty of that state, and to solve the other problems existing between Balkan states, through peaceful negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of those peoples and of peace in the Balkans and in Europe. [applause]

Determined steps are also necessary to immediately solve the Middle East conflict, through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and through a settlement of the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Only by establishing a just and lasting peace can the independence, integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area be consolidated.

We are very worried about the situation in Africa. We believe that steps should be taken in the greatest spirit of responsibility and determination to prevent the escalation of conflicts, proceeding from the idea that the African countries themselves must find political, negotiated solutions to their disputes, and that intervention and any form of interference by other states in African affairs must be utterly excluded. Measures must be thus taken to strengthen cooperation, friendship and solidarity among the African peoples. We firmly advocate respect for the independence and territorial integrity of the African states and we believe that everything possible must be done to insure the free and independent development of all African peoples, in accordance with their wishes. [applause, cheers] At the same time, we are resolutely struggling to eliminate colonialism. We are actively supporting the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia and of the majority population of South Africa against the racist policy of apartheid, for securing their sacred right to independence and freedom. [applause, ovations]

One of the important problems of current international life is that of eliminating underdevelopment, the heritage of the old imperialist and colonialist policies, which divided the world into rich and poor countries. We are working in close solidarity with the developing and nonalined countries and with all the states to establish a new world economic order which should facilitate the more rapid progress of backward peoples, raise their well-being and insure peaceful cooperation among all the nations in the world. [applause]

On the basis of the national [RCP] conference and of the RCP Central Committee decisions, at the UN special session Romania has presented its position on adopting specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. We hope that the special session, which has turned into a means of expression of the peoples' determination to halt the arms race before it is too late, will adopt resolute measures to pave the way for fulfilling the peoples' vital aspirations and sacred right to live in peace. [applause, cheers]

I cannot, however, but express the Romanian people's surprise at NATO's decision--taken at the very time of the UN session on disarmament--to increase its military expenditures by $100 billion in the coming 10 years. It is difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision at a time when all the peoples are concerned with halting the arms race without delay. We believe that what is necessary is not an increase in military expenditures, but freezing them at the 1978 level, and reducing them by 10-15 percent in the coming years. These reductions should affect both the expenditures and arms and troops. This is in keeping with the aspirations and requirements of all the nations, including the NATO members. [applause, cheers]

We hope that reason and responsibility toward one's own people and toward civilization and mankind's existence itself will triumph and that the arms race will be halted and specific measures will be taken for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, under efficient international control and providing guarantees that no state will ever be the victim of aggression and that each nation can live in freedom, sovereignty and peace. [applause]

For its part, Romania will strengthen its international cooperation with all the states, regardless of their social system, and will participate in solving mankind's current complex problems. It will work for promoting a new and democratic policy of equality among nations, a policy securing each people's right to develop freely, in accordance with their own aspirations. [applause, chants]

We are working to develop and strengthen our relations with the socialist countries and to consolidate their unity and cooperation, to expand cooperation with the developing and nonalined countries and with the developed capitalist and all other states in the world, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence; we are increasingly participating in the international division of labor. We are consistently basing our international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force. These principles are being increasingly asserted as the only ones capable of insuring new, democratic relations of cooperation, and peace throughout the world. [applause]

We advocate active participation in international life by all the states, regardless of their size, and primarily by the small and medium-sized states, by developing and nonalined states. We are also in favor of enhancing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving mankind's complex problems. Life is demonstrating that all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all the peoples have the required potential and must unite to insure the peoples' peace and independence, and to impose new and democratic relations among the states and a more just and better world of peace on our planet. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, on the 130th anniversary of the 1848 revolution and the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the means of production we pledge to spare no effort to unswervingly implement the 11th party congress program and to insure the triumph of the comprehensively developed socialist society and of communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"] Let us pledge to work in absolute unity with the leadership of our communist party to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being, to strongly assert the principles of socialist ethics and equity and of our new, revolutionary humanism. [cheers] Let us pledge to work to continuously consolidate our fatherland's economic strength and the people's unity around the RCP--the leading political force of our society. Let us pledge to do our utmost to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our fatherland, Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers]

With absolute faith in the creative force of our wonderful people, I wish you and all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, ever greater successes in raising our country to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization, of prosperity and happiness. [applause, ovations]

Long live our wonderful people, builders of socialism. Long live socialist, independent and free Romania amid the world's nations, [words indistinct] communist society. [cheers]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of the nation, the guarantee of our people's and country's firm and relentless progress along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society, of communism and prosperity. [cheers]

Long live the solidarity and cooperation of all the progressive and anti-imperialst forces, of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers movement. Long live the peoples' unity in the struggle for peace and independence. [cheers]

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF FRG'S WILLY BRANDT

AGERPRES Reports on Talks

LD092152Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

["Meeting of Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1978--At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany visited Romania over June 8-9. On the occasion talks were held between Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt on questions of common interest.

Stressed was the importance of and need to work for continuing the process of security, detente and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world. In this respect, highlighted was the necessity for efforts to be made to propel the complete implementation of the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki conference, particularly for the completion of political detente with concrete disarmament measures.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt reaffirmed the need for practical measures to be taken in disarmament, for the cessation of the arms race, stressing in this context the significance of the present special session of the U.N. General Assembly. Stressed was also the importance of the proposal that part of the savings resulting from disarmament and cessation of arming should be earmarked for the economic development of the developing countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt declared for the settlement of all conflicts and disputed issues among states by peaceful, negotiated means, for excluding from international life the threat or use of force and emphasized the need that all states intensify efforts for extinguishing the hotbeds of tension endangering peace in various regions of the world. They reasserted support for the right of the peoples in Africa and other regions of the world to self-determination, to national freedom and independence.

Spotlighted during the talks were the importance of establishing new democratic relations in international life, founded on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to threat or use of force, on non-interference in internal affairs.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt pointed out that the efforts for international peace and stability call for the abolishment of underdevelopment, establishment of a new international economic order favouring the faster progress of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular, creating conditions for a more balanced and stable development of the world economy as a whole, facilitating the broad access of all peoples to the gains of modern civilization, advanced science and technique.

The parties expressed satisfaction at the stage reached and positive course of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains.

The two leaders expressed their willingness that the relations between the two states should develop in the future, in the interest of the two peoples, of peaceful cooperation among the European peoples and in the whole world. In this framework they highlighted the significance of continuing exchange of opinions, information and experience between the political parties of the two countries, regardless of (?political) differences. The visit and talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship.

Brandt Visits Petrochemical Plant

AU092100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/16/78--On Friday, Willy Brandt, chairman of the S.P.D. [Social Democratic Party] of the Federal Republic of Germany, accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., visited the Brazi petrochemical combine, one of the representative units of the Romanian chemical industry. Eng Popa Alecu, deputy director of the refinery and petrochemistry central spoke about the specifics of the unit that processes more than 40 percent of the country's entire crude oil output, and presented the guest the main products of the Prahova combine. The guest learned of the production process, inquiring about the technologies used, many of them being Romanian.

Holds Press Conference

AU101320Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1978--Before leaving Bucharest, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, met Romanian journalists--editors of the leading press, of AGERPRES and the television--as also foreign press correspondents.

We discussed what should be done for limiting armings and reducing these armings in Europe. We have the same opinion: Detente will survive in the coming years if it is backed up by concrete disarmament measures.

With reference to the abolishment of underdevelopment, to the so-called North-South dialogue, the speaker went on, President Nicolae Ceausescu and myself have similar opinions: Connections between armings on a world plane and development on a world plane have to be established, namely in the coming decade we have to succeed, in re-channelling a series of funds for development and for promoting international cooperation.

It was encouraging for me to note that in many respects we have identical points of view or very close ones. In addition, President Ceausescu emphasized the importance he attaches to cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Stressing that the relations between Romania and the F.R.G. are good, the speaker expressed his conviction that these could further be improved. I consider, he said, that considerable possibilities are at hand to expand our economic relations. Along the years, we recorded an upward course in technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Romania's stand, Willy Brandt stressed in this context, is particularly important also as regards the relations between the developing countries and the developed countries, and this stand is of interest to us.

The talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Willy Brandt went on, were highly valuable for me. President Ceausescu is among the international political personalities who have a rich experience not only as concerns their country and the region in which it is located, but also on a world plane. Romania's president has been preoccupied for years on end with achieving cooperation based on equal rights among nations, with ensuring security and peace, a policy of equity between the developing countries and the developed ones.

Answering then questions put by the journalists, the speaker considered among others that the political atmosphere in Europe could be positively influenced by the realization--in keeping with the provisions of the Helsinki final act--of a bigger number of bilateral understandings among various states of the continent, as also the timely preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting.

As far as the disarmament negotiations are concerned, the S.P.D. chairman said that account should be taken of the states' wish of not to be excluded from these negotiations, so that all states may participate in the elaboration of disarmament measures. It is an urgent demand--he went on--that nuclear arming and tests, above all, be stopped, so that by halting nuclear tests an end be put to the spiralling nuclear arming. I think that disarmament will also depend on the reduction of troops and armaments in Europe.

I also consider that we should create a strong trend of international opinion against arming and for the allocation of the funds spent today for arming to the benefit of economic development. President Nicolae Ceausescu--the speaker stressed--was among the first who showed the world the consequences of the more than one thousand million dollars spent daily on arming.

Expressing his opinion on the ways of eradicating underdevelopment and of bridging the gaps in the world, Willy Brandt considered, among others, that the influence of the developing countries should grow in the specialized agencies like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund or, possibly, to set up other bodies of an adequate profile. I think that the rules of international trade must be developed to the end of a balanced increase of exchanges; the transfer of technologies must be promoted now more than before.

Willy Brandt also pointed to the importance and utility of intensifying and continuing the meetings and exchange of opinions between responsible political factors of various countries.

Departs 9 June

AU101322Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1978--Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania, left Bucharest on Friday evening.

The guest was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; by party activists.

Present at the airport was also Richard Balken, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest.

MANESCU RETURNS FROM UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU102025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/1978--Romanian prime minister Manea Manescu returned on June 10 from New York where he took part in the U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

The Romanian prime minister was accompanied by Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY DANISH QUEEN

AU092059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Copenhagen, (AGERPRES), 9/6/1978--Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark received on Friday Stana Dragoi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who presented her letters of credence. Messages were exchanged between the Danish sovereign and President Nicolae Ceausescu wishing each other good health and happiness.

Stana Dragoi is the first woman of Romania accredited ambassador. In the previous years, she was a member of the Executive Committee of the G.T.U.C.R., [General Trade Union Council of Romania], general secretary of the National Council of the Red Cross Society and held other offices.

BRIEFS

BENIN MINISTER OF INTERIOR--Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Azonhiho Matin Dohu, minister of interior of the People's Republic of Benin, on 7 June. "They discussed opportunities to develop and diversify economic cooperation" between the two countries. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ion M. Nicolae and Benin ambassador Guy Boukary-Mory attended the meeting. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-AUSTRIAN JOINT COMMISSION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/78--The proceedings of the session of the Romanian-Austrian joint commission of scientific and technical cooperation were held in Bucharest over June 5-8. The commission examined the stage reached by the programmes of cooperation covenanted and recommended that other programmes of research-development in domains of mutual interest be concluded. A protocol was signed at the end of the session. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU]

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC RETURNS FROM UN MEETING

LD101728Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this morning returned to Zagreb from New York, where he headed the Yugoslav delegation at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

At Zagreb Airport Josip Vrhovec and his aides were met and welcomed by Ljubo Majeric, member of the Croat Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries.

In a statement to the press, Vrhovec said that President Tito's message to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament had met with a great response in the United Nations.

Discusses Disarmament Session

LD101842Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, which is still in progress, is a very significant event the real value of which cannot perhaps be fully comprehended at the moment, because all these contradictions which burden our world have also manifested themselves within the framework of the session. The session has also been clouded by the latest aggravation of the international situation and the new trends of confrontation and rivalry between the blocs. This was especially manifested in the form of the exacerbations and military interventions taking place in Africa. This was stated, among other things, by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview to Ante Lentic, Zagreb television editor, and Jozo Petricevic, TANJUG editor, in reply to a question about his impressions of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

However, Josip Vrhovec went on, despite all this, the importance of the special session manifested itself in two particular ways: that at long last the United Nations has put this most difficult problem of today's world on the agenda with the intention of no longer standing aside but rather of taking part in solving it and that the nonalined countries gave the initiative for this endeavor and the work of the session is based on the platform they formulated.

As you know, the general debate has ended and the work is now being done in groups. A significant number of heads of state or government were among the 130 speakers in the debate. Almost all of them--I stress this--paid tribute to nonalined countries, and especially to Yugoslavia and President Tito, as the initiators and champions of the idea behind the session. I should also like to say that the message that Comrade Tito sent to the special session and the speech made during the debate by Veselin Djuranovic met with a very positive response in the General Assembly.

Asked what we can expect from this session of the UN General Assembly, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said: This is still difficult to say. The purpose of the special session is not, in fact, to turn the United Nations into a concrete champion of negotiating and decision making, because that would not be realistic.

The purpose of the session is to establish principles, to point out directions and by means of an action program and recommendations concerning the machinery for this to involve the United Nations in the political questions of disarmament, so as to enable the final settling of this most major and difficult question in the life of the world community to move from its present standstill.

It is certain, however, that this will not be easy. There will be numerous difficulties. Nevertheless, I would say that there is a slow progress. For instance, one could notice certain new positive elements in the attitudes of the nuclear powers, and in general the big powers. Thus, among other things, both France and China expressed readiness to involve themselves at long last in the problems of nuclear disarmament.

However, there were also numerous old restrictive ways of approaching things, based on the bloc logic, on rivalry and privileges, which regrettably still give priority to the balance of forces, fear and terror instead of to the balance of trust. This means that the nuclear powers offered far less at the special session than the world today has every right to demand and expect from them.

The arms race is becoming not only increasingly insane but also increasingly absurd. For instance, between 1970 and today spending on armaments has risen from $200 billion to $400 billion, and the number of nuclear warheads has risen from 8,000 to more than 14,000. This is naturally accompanied by a constant race to introduce technologically better missile-delivery systems.

Everything already in existence--not to mention the terrifying biological and radiation weapons--is enough to destroy all the towns of this world several times over, in fact to threaten the very existence of life on earth, and yet one can still see no clear and direct way out of this blind alley in which the world has been stuck for so long and so hopelessly. All this shows that at this special session too the search for unanimous attitudes and the adoption of concrete decisions will meet with considerable difficulties.

The differences are great, they manifest themselves both in the assessment of the causes of the arms race and in the questions of the action program and the negotiating machinery that this special session should adopt and recommend.

However, as I have already stated, the value of this session is great, because it proves that the world is not giving up but is struggling and that nonalined policy plays a very significant role in this struggle, in the interest of peace and human progress.

As you know, the nonalined countries' platform for the special session was adopted by the coordination bureau of nonalined countries in Havana a short time ago, and after that also by the recent meeting of nonalined countries' ministers in New York.

The next question was: In New York you had numerous meetings with ministers of foreign affairs, especially with nonalined countries' ministers. What were the subjects of these talks?

There were many meetings and talks. Among others, we met with the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States, the USSR and the PRC and with the ministers of many nonalined and other countries. These talks primarily dealt with the problems of disarmament, since this is the theme of the special session, but we also exchanged views on the current international situation and, naturally, discussed our bilateral relations.

With the ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries we particularly discussed questions now facing the nonalined movement. Proceeding from the exceptionally significant affirmation of the nonalined policy as an active, important factor on the international scene, we devoted attention to the problems which confront us. This means that we did not shut our eyes to problems.

On the one hand, there are the attempts and tendencies to introduce outside interests and influences into the nonalined movement and on that basis undermine the unity of the nonalined movement.

On the other hand, we considered problems connected with the emergence of disputes and, regretably, armed conflicts between individual nonalined countries. We also discussed possibilities for any ways of overcoming these disputes on the basis of the principles of nonalinement which means with no outside interference.

It goes without saying that our talks were also directly connected with the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

I can tell you that a very high degree of readiness was displayed at this meeting, as well as of readiness to intensify joint efforts to further strengthen the unity and the active role of the nonalined movement in world developments and especially in solving the problems of the hotbeds of crisis in the world.

Another question was: You have also met the ministers of some of our neighboring countries. What did you discuss with them?

Yes, this is right, there were also meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of Greece, Austria and Italy and these talks were held in a very constructive and workmanlike atmosphere.

For instance, we agreed with the Greek minister to continue to develop our good relations still further and within that framework to deal constructively and in complete mutual respect with any question which has emerged or might emerge in our relations.

During the meeting with the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, we stressed our interest in the broad promotion of relations between the two countries. We noted that the development of our cooperation, as a whole, should also provide an impetus to the speedier settling of the question of the position of the Slovene and Croat minorities in Austria. As you know, we are devoting very great attention to this question. This is a matter of the minorities' legitimate right to their full national identity, which must be guaranteed by the constitution and the law. After all, this is an obligation under the state treaty. Our starting point is that only if they enjoy full equality will the national minorities be bridges of cooperation instead causes of disagreements between states. These have always been our principles and we discussed them on this occasion.

With Italian Minister Forlani we could only confirm that our relations are continuing the constant upward trend and in this connection we stressed the great importance of the Osimo agreements. We established that there is interest on both sides in the further, all-around development of our cooperation in all fields. In so doing we proceeded from both sides' belief that this is not only of significance for our mutual relations but also of exceptional significance for the promotion of the general positive trends in Europe, naturally along the line and in the spirit of Helsinki.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD100722Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Presidium, today received Rayko Marinov Nikolov, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY, on a protocol visit.

Current questions of relations between the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were discussed during their long conversations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LJUBICIC'S VISIT TO GREECE

LD091130Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Thessaloniki, June 9, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic last night arrived in Thessaloniki at the head of a Yugoslav military delegation on an official visit to Greece. Greek Defence Minister Evangelos Averof-Tositsas and Yugoslav Ambassador to Greece Radko Mocivnik are accompanying Nikola Ljubicic.

Upon arrival, General Ljubicic visited Minister for Northern Greece Martis, with whom we had an extensive friendly talk.

The Yugoslav military delegation today will visit the 3rd Military Corps command and will lay wreaths at the war monument and cemetary at the 3rd Corps command in at Zeitinlik.

Departure From Greece

LD091508Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Athens--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, who spent 5 days with his wife and associates on an official and friendly visit to the Greek Armed Forces at the invitation of Evangelos Averof Tositsas, minister of national defense, left Salonika for Yugoslavia at noon today.

At Salonika airport the visitors from Yugoslavia were seen off by Evangelos Averof Tositsas minister of national defense; Nikolaos Martis, minister for northern Greece; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador in Athens; Branko Jovanovic, consul-general in Salonika; Ljubisa Mihajlovic, military attache in Athens; and other personalities.

Before leaving for Belgrade, Nikola Ljubicic visited this morning the headquarters of the III Corps of the Greek Armed Forces, where he was met and welcomed by General Markopoulos, commander of the III Corps.

In the corps headquarters square Army General Ljubicic laid a wreath in honor of soldiers who died in the Balkan wars and World War I and later, accompanied by Defense Minister Averof, Minister for Northern Greece Martis, III Corps Commander Gen Markopoulos. SFRY Ambassador in Greece Radko Mocivnik and Consul-General in Balonika Branko Jovanovic, visited the cemetery of Serbian soldiers at Seitilnik, where he laid a wreath.

Returns Home

LD091510Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned to Belgrade today after paying a 5-day official and friendly visit to Greece and its armed forces at the head of a delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces.

Apart from visiting units and establishments of the armed forces and having talks with his host, Minister of National Defense Averof, General Ljubicic also had meetings with the highest-ranking statesmen of neighboring and friendly Greece. General Ljubicic was received by President of the Republic Tsatsos, Prime Minister Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Rallis.

During these meetings and especially during General Ljubicic's meeting with Prime Minister Karamanlis, cordial and friendly talks took place on questions of Yugoslav-Greek relations and on a number of topical questions in the field of international life.

At the airport in Batajnica General Ljubicic was welcomed by Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the air force and antiaircraft defense; Lt Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade military district; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic, chief of the cabinet of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces; and a group of high-ranking Yugoslav People's Army officers.

HUNGARY'S GYULA SZEKER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD082130Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, June 8, TANJUG--A Hungarian Government delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Gyula Szeker is in Zagreb on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of President of the Republican Executive Council of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Croatia Dr Jakov Sirotkovic.

The successful development of good and friendly Yugoslav-Hungarian relations in all field was noted with satisfaction during the talks at the republican Executive Council this morning. Major results have been achieved in direct cooperation on the Yugoslav oil pipeline and the Ceradvac Alumina project, as well as in culture, education, public health and other fields.

In view of the significant participation of Croatia in overall Yugoslav-Hungarian relations the results achieved in cooperation so far were described as satisfactory and as providing a good basis for further promoting relations in the economic, cultural-educational, scientific-technical and the fields of tourism and small border trade and traffic.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with cooperation in dealing with problems of the nationalities living on either side of Yugoslav-Hungarian border. In this context, the need was stressed for continued efforts to be made so that the Croatian, Serbain and Slovene nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia may also in the future constitute a firm bridge of cooperation and friendship between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Talks With Blazevic

LD091840Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, June 9 (TANJUG)--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia, and Gyula Szeker, deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, had an official talk here today. They expressed their satisfaction with the development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary and, as part of them, between Croatia and Hungary. They particularly emphasized the results of the realization of programs in which the two countries' economic organizations. [Word indistinct] working people jointly put their funds and technical knowhow.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD071746Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today conducted talks with Hungary's Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker. On this occasion, the two ranking officials noted with satisfaction the favorable development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Note was made of the still unutilized favorable prospects for expanding cooperation in economy, especially in the field of joint production. The need to further increase trade on a long-term and balanced basis was also underlined.

Djuranovic and Szeker also exchanged opinions on the two countries' internal political and economic development.

Talks Concluded

LD072102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Hungary's Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker ended in Belgrade today a three-day visit to Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

During the visit, note was made of the considerable progress registered in the development of cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia, and especially between Hungary and the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia. Considerable possibilities exist for further expanding cooperation, on a long-term basis, in the iron and steel industry, nonferrous metallurgy, agriculture, the chemical industry, the production of passenger vehicles and trains, as well as in the machine tool and household applicances industries.

Emphasized in the talks was the positive rule played by the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia in the development of lasting friendship and goodneighbourly relations. The two sides underlined the importance of preserving Hungarian cultural and historical monuments in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav momuments in Hungary.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES HUSAYN VISIT, OTHER MATTERS

AU091610Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A session of the SFRY Presidency, with the participation of the highest officials of the federation, was held in Belgrade yesterday under the chairmanship of Vice President Fadil Hodoza.

A report on the visit of King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Yugoslavia was adopted at the session.

A proposal of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on appointment of heads of the SFRY diplomatic-consular missions abroad was discussed.

The Presidency was also acquainted with a report on implementing the conclusions of the Presidency on certain questions of protocol and adopted the view on the need to further simplify the protocol practice, as well as on a more economical expenditure of material and financial resources for these purposes.

Certain other questions from the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed at the session.

CROAT ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY VJESNIK

LD102305Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Those social forces which traditionally have held power in this country--enterprise administrations, the representative or presidential system in the municipal assemblies or republican assemblies, various communities and work organizations--are still "in charge" of social reproduction. They have retained their traditional power to a considerable extent and the power of the delegate system or the influence of the working class and working people through the delegate system, is still inadequate, said Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly, in an interview given to tomorrow's VJESNIK.

It still happens in distribution of income, and in particular of income for expanded reproduction, that individual groups can decide in certain environments on the construction of huge factories while the direct associated producers have insufficient influence on the matter, he said.

Talking about the League of Communists's role in our social development, Jure Bilic stressed that the more the League of Communists demands greater social changes in the direction of socialist development, the less it will be subject to bureaucratic or other weaknesses, and the more resistant to dogmatic, bourgeois-liberalistic tendencies and more successful in the realization of its revolutionary role. It will thereby strengthen itself, and this strengthening will serve the revolutionary changes and development of self-management. We must always bear in mind this dialectic link, the president of the Croat Assembly pointed out.

Replying to the question of whether the League of Communists is still, more or less, above the system and sometimes usurps the self-management and without influence, Bilic said that here and there are usurpations of self-management both on the part of League of Communist organizations and certain leaderships and on the part of individuals, just as there are attempts in certain environoments "to eject the League of Communists and make impossible its influence."

There are quite a number of environments which want to safeguard, through self-management, their group interests and also alien views and ideas concerning socialist self-management, and to eliminate any social influence, in particular the influence of the League of Communists.

It sometimes happens that communists act in concert with them, again for political or material reasons. Sometimes there are callous relations between people. On occasion rule books, statutes, pay and apartments are fixed. That is why strikes occur, but nothing is publicly said about the strikes.

We often say that we are one of the most stable societies in the world, which is true but relative, said Bilic, for, we are not an island of peace. In this rough sea our ship cannot sail calmly through. To only underline that we are the most stable society and not to take the dangers into account would be insufficiently vigilant. However, the prospect of potential dangers should not influence our course.

Discussing the congresses, Jure Bilic underlined that in preparing for them there should be as much public discussion, polemic and dialog as possible, both in the party and society. I would not say that the republican and provincial congresses, or even the 11th LCY Congress, have caused much discussions or polemics in the broader membership or in the public. Jure Bilic went on to stress in the interview that at these congresses there should be more dialogs, discussions and polemics so that they not be limited to monologs, reports and papers. Creative, progressive thought should find more expression in the construction of the unity of the League of Communists. The groups and aktivs which have been working on the congress documents have done enough discussing but there have not been enough public discussions, said Bilic.

The president of the Croat Assembly in his interview with the Vjesnik reporters went on to talk about elements of intranational stability in this country and the problems of youth.

NONALINED UNANIMOUS IN LINKING DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT

LD091803Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, June 9 (TANJUG)--The representatives of over a hundred small and medium-size states--mostly non-aligned--who have addressed the U.N. special session on disarmament were unanimous in the conclusion that development and disarmament are the two fundamental problems of the world today and closely interelated. It is a generally shared belief that the arms race has directly influenced the slower pace of development of all countries, especially the developing. It is also believed that, given current political and economic world trends, the arms race is increasingly becoming an instrument for preserving unequal relations and securing the dominant position of the big and highly industrial states.

These assessments and conclusions were set forth at the general debate by prime ministers and foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe and the developed countries of north Europe and Oceania. What their views have in common is a demand for acknowledgement of the interest of both the developed and underdeveloped in allocating the greater portion of resources released through arms reduction to the economic and social development of underdeveloped world regions. The representatives of non-aligned countries especially insisted on the need to affirm the principle that progress in the sciences and technology must not be a privilege of just one country, or a group of countries.

The Scandinavian countries proposed a comprehensive study on the interdependence of disarmament and development and to determine real armament expenditures--including the cost of labour force in the military and civilian industries.

According to figures available now, some 60 million of the world's employed work for the needs of the military.

The non-aligned countries, on whose initiative the disarmament session was convened, have disclosed that an annual 8 billion dollars would suffice to solve the problem of extreme hunger of half a billion people and to free the world's 700 million illiterates from their illiteracy.

Other estimates show that the reduction of military expenditures from 100 to 40 billion dollars a year would make it possible to employ some 5 million workers in new industries and better developed infrastructures.

According to the figures, close to 30 billion dollars is annually spent for medical research in the world.

Yugoslav President Tito has warned on several occasions now of the grave consequences of the arms race, especially in his message with which the U.S. special session on disarmament opened.

BELGRADE RADIO: BLOCS CANNOT SOLVE AFRICAN CONFLICTS

AU102117Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] According to foreign news agency reports, members of the armed forces of Morocco, Senegal, the Central African Empire, Togo, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and Egypt will shortly join the inter-African forces for intervention in Zaire's Shaba Province. At the same time it is reported that U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has announced the doubling of the number of planned flights within the bridge program for deliveries of French equipment and arms to Zaire. In the meantime the meeting of five Western countries in Paris, which was expected to determine the West's obligations as regards the formation of the pan-African forces and interventions in African countries, has concluded without success. Branko Rabrenovic comments:

French President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday pompously greeted and decorated in Corsica the French legionnaires who had intervened in Shaba, that is, the former Katanga. But the Paris meeting of five Western countries on forming the pan-African forces was not pompous even though it had been planned to be such.

Judging by all available evidence, it failed. Even though [few words indistinct] the climate and situation on the African Continent was appraised as (?bad). The Western countries did not--as they had done on other occasions--agree on the formation of the so-called pan-African forces in which they would play the main and leading role: at least this is what was desired. The intention to form with U.S. money, U.S. and French arms and many Western advisers the so-called inter-African forces for defense against Soviet-Cuban penetration has encountered disagreement and even fierce reaction among the African countries; of course, not those that had agreed in advance to join the ranks of the alleged protectors of the African freedom but in fact the protectors of important Western interests.

The case of Shaba--and not of Shaba alone--certainly is not and will not remain a mere episode in international relations. On the contrary, this is an already repeated indication of the fact that what is involved here is a very fierce conflict between the interests of capital and ideology. The Soviet silence about the formation of the pan-African forces and, in a certain way, the obstruction of Italy, Canada and perhaps also Great Britain, as well as also the administration of the NATO pact in this connection eloquently show that is is certain that the blocs on their own cannot solve all [word indistinct] conflicts on the African Continent.

This Africa, which is awakening, which above all wishes to be its own, this Africa which has predominantly declared itself in favor of nonalinement, must be asked what kind of destiny it wants to pursue. It is logical that it does not want alien and certainly not white paratroopers, Legionnaires and soldiers of all other kinds. With some exceptions, it does not want any outside interference and a return to the times of colonialism. This is where the problem lies and the big powers should take this into consideration.

NARODNA ARMIJA COMMENTS ON NATO COUNCIL MEETING

LD081524Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)--In its today's issue, the Yugoslav People's Army weekly NARODNA ARMIJA warns of far-reaching consequences if the armaments race continues. The paper comments on the recent Atlantic treaty summit meeting in New York which coincided with the U.S. special disarmament session.

Statements about NATO interests even beyond the Atlantic area are indicative of growing appetites for expanded spheres of interest and domination, the paper thinks that NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean ensued immediately after is noted. [sentence as received]

NARODNA ARMIJA warns that moves like this drawn by one side are bound to bring about an immediate reaction on the other side. This is how the balance of fear is maintained.

Thus, it is time for the superpowers to think over what they do. History will not measure a country's greatness by the yardstick of its domination over others.

RADIO SEES IMPROVEMENT IN SFRY-EEC RELATIONS

AU111328Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The negotiations for a new 5-year economic agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC are now entering the decisive stage.

During the past week the EEC Executive Commission announced a certain improvement in the treatment of our labor force in the nine Western countries. The community also indicated a readiness to make certain concessions as regards the earlier Yugoslav demands for improvements in our country's access to the capital market and for facilitating the marketing of Yugoslav agricultural products in the West European market. The announced improvements also concern the trade which, as is known, is now taking place to our disadvantage. Dragan Colovic states in this connection:

These latest improvements announced by the EEC Executive Commission must be primarily understood as a part of the negotiating tactics and strategy of the Nine in relation to Yugoslavia; and understood as such under the circumstances of our resolute demands that our country's present unjust economic relations with the community must be changed. At this time Yugoslavia's negotiating position is certainly somewhat different and, we would say, even more favorable than a few months ago. Our extraordinarily fruitful activity in the last few months aimed at branching out as much as possible in our economic relations with the world has certainly contributed to this. Let us only recall that not long ago and also in the recent days very important and successful economic talks were held with representatives of the United States, China, Japan and some other countries and groups about further advancing the economic relations, naturally, always on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

As a nonalined country and, in addition, as a developing country, Yugoslavia must consider evenly distributing its economic relations with the world. This is a strategy from which we do not deviate at any price because it represents a condition for our economic as well as political independence and autonomy. The partners in the European community must bear in mind all this now in the final stage of negotiations for a new 5-year economic agreement for if the community had failed to show a greater readiness to contribute on its part, for instance, to a more balanced trade primarily by opening more widely its market for Yugoslav products, our country's economic and, indeed, political relations with the nine country group would have had to suffer, to stagnate, which is certainly neither in our or in their interest.

It is obvious that a turning point is now approaching in the economic negotiations between Yugoslavia and the European community. It must be expected that in this decisive stage of negotiations the partners in the European community will adopt a reasonable and responsible attitude and offer such solutions as will be constructive and acceptable to us. This could only contribute positively to a further more all-comprehensive development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our country and the nine country group on the basis of equality.

BRIEFS

USSR-SFRY MACHINE TOOLS--Zagreb, June 8 (TANJUG)--Stankoimport of Moscow and Investimport of Belgrade, exhibiting the 4th international exhibition of machine tools and tools at the Zagreb fairgrounds, today signed a contract on mutual machine tool deliveries worth 5 million dollars. The contract provides for delivery to the Soviet market of 2.6 million dollar's worth of machine tools, largely presses made by the Ivo Lola Ribar machine factory of Belgrade. Soviet deliveries will include the largest machine tool exported to Yugoslavia with a gear-wheel 8 (?metres) in diametre, and valued at 1.1 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD]

SERBIAN-U.S. BANK TALKS--Belgrade--Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, received John Moor, President of the U.S. Export-Import Bank from Washington, in the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly today. On this occasion talks were held on economic cooperation between the Export-Import Bank and banks and other business organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It was stated that opportunities exist for an expansion of cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LAOS--Vientiane, June 5, TANJUG--Yugoslav ambassador Mihailo Lompar presented his letters of credence to President Souphsworong of Laos here today and had a friendly talk of some length with him. President Souphanouvong asked him to transmit his cordial greetings and best wishes for the good health and long life of President Tito. Also today, Ambassador Lompar was received by Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sipaseut. They exchanged views on bilateral relations between their two countries, preparations for the Belgrade ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries and other problems of joint interest. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

STATISTICS BODY CHANGE--Pristina--The 3-day meeting of the Yugoslav statistics association, which discussed the significance of statistics in associated labor, ended today after transforming the association into the Federation of Yugoslav Statistics Associations. Prof Dr Dusan Breznik was elected president of the federation and Milos Gajevic secretary. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD]

FARM TALKS WITH ANGOLA--Belgrade, June 5, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture Milovan Zidar and Angolan Minister of Agriculture Manuel Pedro Pacavira, both heading their countries' delegations, today had talks in Belgrade on cooperation in agriculture. In the course of the talks several questions regarding possibilities for cooperation of the two countries in agriculture were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

SAWPY DELEGATION'S RETURN--Belgrade--A SAWPY study delegation led by Milan Rajacic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference and president of the municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance of Belgrade, returned today from visits to the Czechoslovak National Front and the GDR National Front. The delegation was welcomed by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and by the representatives of the Czechoslovak and GDR Embassies in Belgrade. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD]

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